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ABSTRACT

The objectives of this study were to determine the anatomy, typology, and conditions surrounding low incomes in the Coastal Plain of South Carolina and to determine the measures most suitable to reduce low income within the area. A sample of 1,000 households was selected and stratified among the 10 counties and between the open-country rural area and the rural place in proportion to the number of rural households. Data were collected on the characteristics of economically deprived households and on the socioeconomic conditions of the sample, including physical characteristics, skills, unemployment, adult training, and job mobility. Major findings were that: the area was experiencing a rapid rate of non-farm growth; outmigration has been extensive; housing was inadequate; scholastic achievement was directly related to the education of the parent; the dropout rate was high; heads of households had little formal education but were willing to change jobs; and most of the working-age population expressed interest in upgrading their skills. Tables (data) were presented with a profile of economically deprived households. (PS)

ED 077601

CHARACTERISTICS OF HUMAN RESOURCES IN THE RURAL SOUTHEAST COASTAL PLAIN

WITH EMPHASIS ON THE POOR

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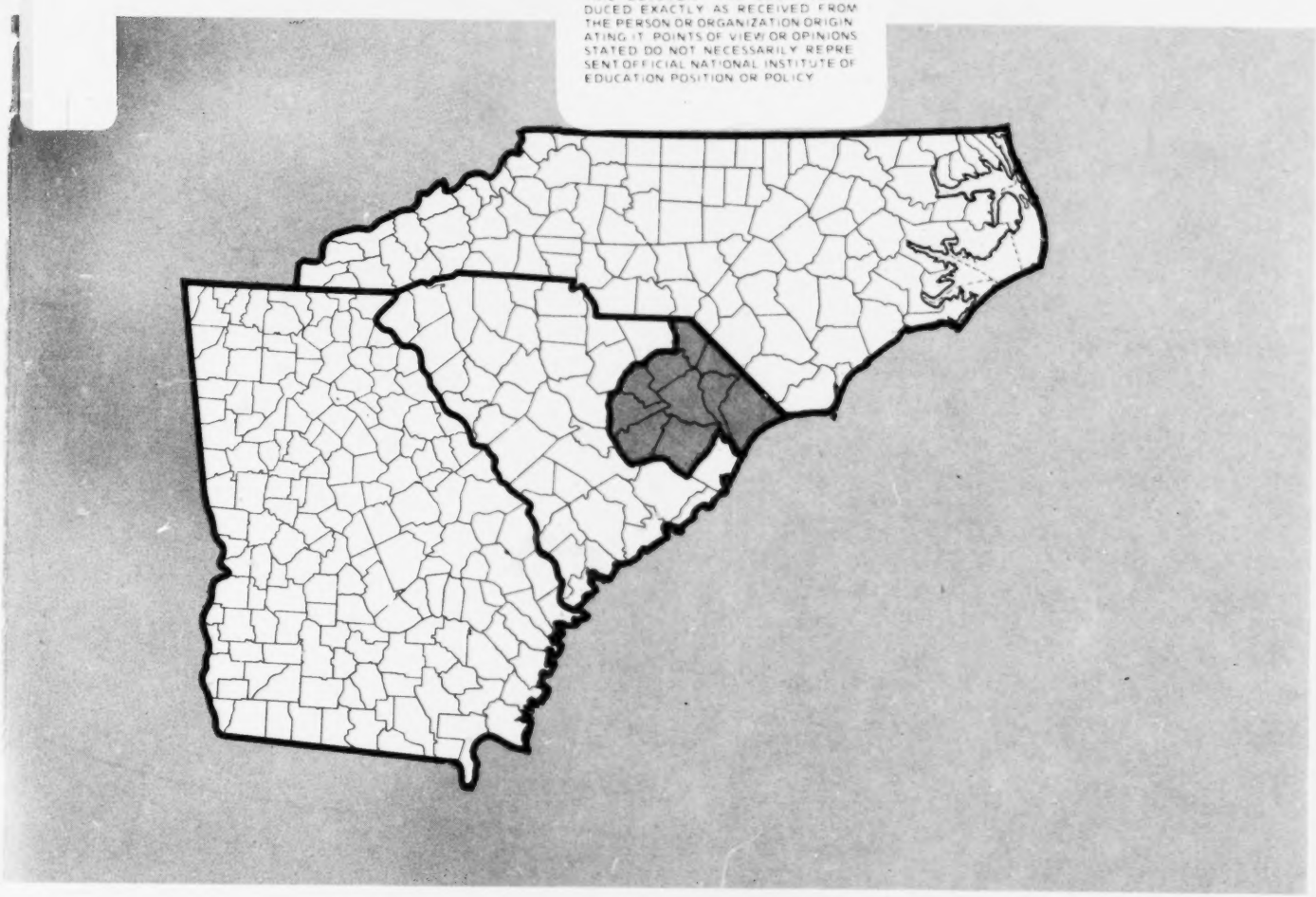

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC REPORT NO. 155

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PREFACE

This report is one in a series on the conditions of poverty among rural people within selected areas of the United States. Included in these reports are the Coastal Plain, the Mississippi Delta, and the Ozarks.

This is the second report on the Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina. An earlier report, based on preliminary county data, was published to provide immediate information to interested groups.*

The second report presents findings on the interrelationships between family income, race, age, education, training, employment, aspirations, and other attributes of the rural population. It is not a study in depth. It is an interim report on some of the area's major problems--problems that may influence both the rate and direction of future growth and development.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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* McElveen, J. V., Talbert, L. E. and Dillman, B. L., "Preliminary County Data for Economic Study of Coastal Plain Area of South Carolina," AE 297, South Carolina Experiment Station in cooperation with Economic Research Service, USDA, February 1967.

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SUMMARY

This study of human resources in a 10-county area of the Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina disclosed severe and persistent problems--problems that preclude easy or quick solutions. Implied needs of the rural population are more jobs; improved housing; greater educational opportunities for youth; training, retraining, and job placement services for adults; and programs of public assistance. The success of programs to provide these needs will depend largely on the attitudes of the area's rural inhabitants, their capacity for self-improvement, and their willingness to accept change. Although the results of the study relate specifically to the 10-county area, this area is believed to be typical of the rural environment of the broad Coastal Plain Region.

Based on its history, the study area is experiencing a rapid rate of nonfarm growth. During the decade ended 1966, nonagricultural employment increased by 63 percent. But the number of nonfarm jobs has been insufficient to provide employment for youth entering the labor force, for people desiring to supplement inadequate farm incomes, or for people seeking to shift from farm to nonfarm occupations.

Outmigration from the area has been extensive, particularly among nonwhites and young adults. The number of nonwhites who have migrated during the last quarter century exceeds the number who remain. Of the rural children who left home "to stay" during the decade ended 1966, more than half left the area. Three-fifths of the nonwhite youth, compared with one-tenth of the white youth, migrated to the Northern States.

The inadequacy of housing occupied by many of the poor presents a problem whose solution may be difficult. Their extremely low income prevents a remunerative rental market for improved housing. Also, a large proportion occupy farm housing either rent-free or for services associated with farming. The types of incentives needed to achieve improvements in farm housing will probably differ from those governing the nonfarm rental market.

Despite uniformly high aspirations expressed by parents for their children's education, scholastic achievement of children was directly related to the education attained by their parents. Many children were seriously retarded in school. Relatively few children reared in rural households completed high school--only 1 out of 4 children in seriously deprived households and 2 out of 5 in deprived households. The consequences are found in the high proportion who were employed in low skill occupations.

Perpetuation of income deprivation in the Coastal Plain, or in the receiving communities, in the case of outmigrants, seems assured if the school dropout rates of 1955-66 continue. The retarded educational achievement of children reared in deprived homes suggests the need for increased emphasis on programs of education and environmental conditioning, both at school and preschool levels. Other educational innovations may also be needed.

Heads of economically deprived households had extremely low levels of formal education. A fifth were illiterate; half were functional illiterates, having completed less than 5 years of schooling. Relatively few of their

spouses were employed, mostly at farm labor and domestic service. Apparently, many women were not in the labor force because they either did not believe that jobs were available or lacked the skills required for jobs that were available.

Most of the working-age population expressed interest in upgrading their skills. Training, retraining, and job placement services for adults are urgently needed if income improvement is to be realized within the present generation. Remedial education is a probable prerequisite for many of those in greatest need.

A high proportion of household heads were willing to change jobs, even if they had to move within the area or commute to secure better employment. Relatively few, however, were willing to move far from the area. And most household heads showed a strong preference for job security over income.

Programs of public assistance for heads of economically deprived households and others in need must differentiate broadly between (1) those whose potential warrants public investment to update their skills and other income-producing resources at their disposal and (2) those whose potential for self-help is seriously limited by age or physical disability--cases in which welfare and other transfer payments appear to be more efficient alternatives.

The significance of these groupings is as follows:

* A fifth of the heads of economically deprived households were 65 years of age or older. It is unlikely that they can materially improve their incomes through increased productive employment. An additional fifth of household heads were under 65 years of age and partially or totally disabled; most of them were between 55 and 64 years of age. Direct transfer payments must bulk large in programs to provide the minimum needs for these groups.

* Three-fifths of the heads of economically deprived households were under 65 years of age and apparently able-bodied. More than half of them were males under 45 years of age; a third were males 45 to 64 years of age. Females comprised the remaining 15 percent. The large number of young male household heads and their spouses offers great potential for programs of adult job training and other measures to increase their skills and income-producing resources. The remaining productive life of this group warrants considerable public investment.

* Household heads in the age group 45 to 64 present a complex problem. They are often referred to as being "boxed in" because their advancing age makes both training and occupational adjustment difficult. Most are, or were until recently, employed in agriculture. Their occupational skills have become obsolete due to the rapid technological changes in farming. The problems of this group and the types of assistance needed will vary with age, education, training, work experience, and attitudes toward change.

Research currently underway is examining the specific characteristics of these household heads. It is only through knowledge of their needs, capabilities, and aspirations that successful programs can be developed.

CHARACTERISTICS OF HUMAN RESOURCES IN THE RURAL SOUTHEAST COASTAL PLAIN . . . WITH EMPHASIS ON THE POOR

by

Jackson V. McElveen [1/]

BACKGROUND

Rural poverty has long been a problem of national concern. Despite high levels of employment and rising incomes among the population generally, poverty remains a way of life for about one-third of rural Americans. Furthermore, there is evidence that migration of the rural poor to the central cities of the Nation intensifies the problems of urban slums. The national commitment to combat poverty seeks to attack its causes in rural America before the problems of the rural poor are transferred to the more volatile conditions of our cities.

The Coastal Plain of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia has a long history of underemployment of human and physical resources and resultant low incomes, particularly among the rural population. It is a highly agricultural region that has undergone and is undergoing rapid technological changes in farming. These changes have centered largely around the mechanization of farm operations, the attendant reduction in labor requirements, and the consolidation of farms into fewer, but larger units. The need for occupational and other adjustments by rural people has been acute. Retarded industrial growth and lack of local nonfarm jobs have caused heavy outmigration of population from the region. Many who remain have substandard incomes because of both limited job alternatives and insufficient skills to fill the jobs that are available.

These problems led to the creation in December 1966 of the Coastal Plains Economic Development Region, under provisions of the Public Works and Economic Development Act, with a Regional Commission to develop and implement a program that will increase the area's economic growth. [2/]

Although programs of economic growth are aimed at total resource development, they must center on the human resources, for ultimately it is people who must make the changes and who create the environment within which change takes place. It is only to their needs, their capabilities, and their aspirations that programs can successfully be directed.

1/ Agricultural Economist, Economic Development Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Clemson University.

2/ Public Law 89-136, 89th Congress, S. 1648, Aug. 26, 1965.

OBJECTIVE

The Office of Economic Opportunity, the Economic Research Service, and the South Carolina Experiment Station began a study having as its broad objective the following: (1) To determine the anatomy, typology, and conditions surrounding low incomes in the Coastal Plain; and (2) to determine the selective measures most suitable to reduce the incidence of low income within the area.

As part of the overall objective a survey was made of a sample of rural households in 10 counties of the Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina. These counties were Clarendon, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Horry, Lee, Marion, Marlboro, Sumter, and Williamsburg. The survey and study had the following specific objectives: (a) to determine the distribution and sources of income for rural families in order to measure the resources available for income improvement; (b) to study educational achievement, work experience, and other training of rural families; (c) to learn the status, occupation, and location of family members who have migrated; and (d) to discover attitudes of rural people that will facilitate adjustments to more efficient use of human resources.

Results of the survey relate specifically to the 10-county area of the Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina. This area, however, is believed to be typical of the agriculture and rural environment of the broad Coastal Plain Region. In the northern Coastal Plain extending downward into the five eastern-most counties of the survey area, agriculture is oriented primarily around tobacco. The five western survey counties typify the farming area extending downward into Georgia in which cotton and soybeans are important crops along with tobacco. Thus, the results of the study of the Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina have application to a much broader region.

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

A sample of 1,000 rural households was determined to be sufficient to accomplish the objectives of the study. It was stratified among the 10 counties and between the open-country rural area and the rural place in proportion to the number of rural households.

"Open country" was defined as the area outside the corporate limits of cities, towns, and villages. Unincorporated towns, villages, and areas with well-defined "block structure" housing were also excluded from the open country sample. A "rural place" was defined as a town, village, or other area having "block structure" housing and a population of less than 2,500. Excluded from the rural place, however, were areas classified as suburban. These were primarily the urban fringe of towns and cities with 2,500 or more population.

The pre-enumeration estimate of the number of rural households in the area conforming to these definitions was 57,700; thus the predetermined sample of 1,000 households yielded a sampling rate of 1.733 percent. The survey data presented in this report are, for the most part, based on the actual number of households interviewed. For some purposes, it may be desirable to

expand these numbers to reflect area totals. Multiplying the numbers by the expansion factor of 57.7 will give an estimate of area totals for the households from which the sample was drawn (57.7 x 1.733 percent = 100 percent).

Since the estimates are based on sample data, they are subject to sampling variability. They may differ somewhat from the results that would have been obtained from another sample or from a complete census of the area, using the same questionnaire, instructions, and interviewers. Because of basic differences in definition and procedure, estimates of the rural population, the farm population, and the number of farms for the survey area are not fully comparable with data obtained from the censuses of population and agriculture. A more detailed discussion of sampling variability and comparability, together with a table of standard errors, is contained in the appendix.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NORTHEAST COASTAL PLAIN OF SOUTH CAROLINA

The Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina is highly rural with an economy dependent largely on agriculture. Comprising a fifth of the land area of South Carolina, it accounted for more than two-fifths of the total agricultural production in 1966 (figure page 4). With a heavy emphasis on such cash crops as tobacco, cotton, and soybeans, the area marketed 55 percent of the State's total crop production.

The area had a 1960 population of 464,000, nearly a fifth of the State total. Florence and Sumter, each with 1960 populations of around 25,000, are the largest towns in the area. Other towns, principally county seats, range from 3,000 to 8,000 populations. These are typically local trade centers that provide farm supplies and services.

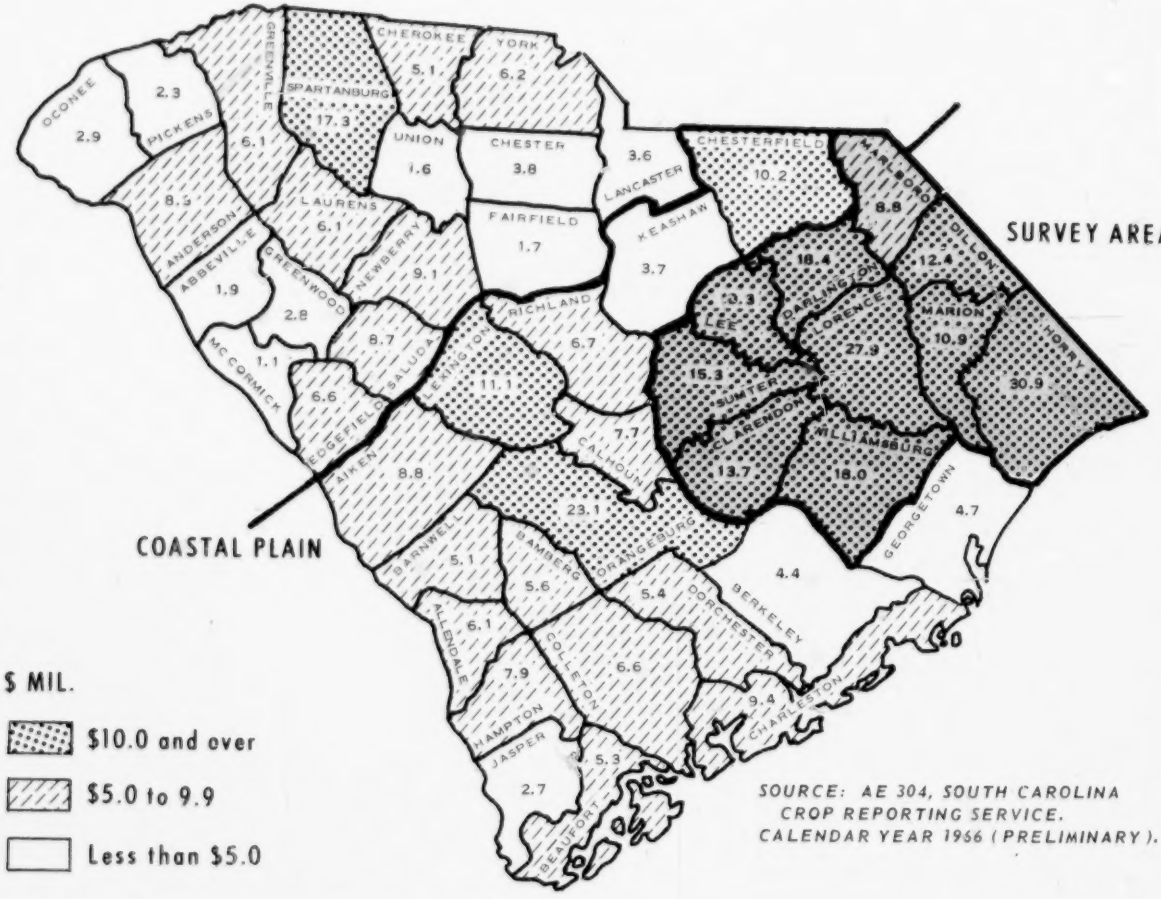
Recent Trends in Agriculture, Industry, and Population

Changes in the economy of the Coastal Plain have been rapid and diverse during the decade ending in 1966. To fully document these changes would require a study in itself, and any attempt to capsule them incurs risk of oversimplification. Nevertheless, the salient highlights of change as it has affected rural people and farm workers are integral to interpretation of this study.

Agriculture.-- Cotton is grown on 60 percent fewer farms than a decade earlier, mostly on land well-adapted to mechanical operations. Eighty-three percent of the 1966 crop was harvested mechanically. Relatively few cotton sharecroppers remain; the seasonal labor needs are largely hired on a wage basis.

Tobacco production still requires intensive use of farm labor. Although many laborsaving techniques have been and are continuing to be adopted, complete mechanization is not foreseeable at this time. Under stringent marketing and production controls, however, the tobacco acreage has been reduced by nearly half over the 1956-66 period. Laborsaving technology applied to a reduced acreage has substantially decreased the total farm labor requirements. The number of farms growing tobacco decreased by half in the decade ending in 1966, with much of the reduction apparently among cropper units.

CASH RECEIPTS FROM CROPS, LIVESTOCK, AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS, 10-COUNTY SURVEY AREA AND SOUTH CAROLINA



SOURCE: AE 304, SOUTH CAROLINA CROP REPORTING SERVICE. CALENDAR YEAR 1966 (PRELIMINARY).

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NEG. ERS 5798-69 (1) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Soybeans, the wonder crop of the Coastal Plain, have replaced much of the acreage previously devoted to corn and, more recently, to cotton. Soybean production increased more than tenfold during 1956-66, rivaling cotton in total acreage and value of production. Although soybeans have bolstered the agricultural economy of the area, the crop offers little in the way of new jobs for unskilled farm workers since its operations are completely mechanized.

Tobacco was the major cash crop on 85 percent of the farms included in the household survey, while cotton was foremost in importance on 10 percent of the farms (table 22). By tenure of farm operator, slightly over half of the farmers were owners or part owners, 38 percent were sharecroppers, and 8 percent were cash renters. Nearly three-fourths of white operators were owners or part owners, compared with a third of nonwhites. Ninety percent of all sharecroppers operated tobacco farms.

Measured by gross value of agricultural output, farms in the area are relatively small; the majority produced less than $5,000 annually. The small size is influenced by the inclusion of sharecropper units as farms. Among white farm operators, relatively few of whom are sharecroppers, two-thirds sold products valued at $5,000 or more and a third, in excess of $10,000. Over 80 percent of nonwhite farm operators, three-fifths of them sharecroppers, sold less than $5,000 of farm products.

Nonagricultural industries.--Nonagricultural employment in the Coastal Plain increased by 63 percent during the decade ended 1966. Of particular significance to the economy of the area was an increase of 17,000 jobs in manufacturing industries (table 23). In 1966, the payroll from manufacturing industries approximated the gross receipts from farm marketings. The rate of growth in manufacturing--80 percent during the decade--was more rapid than that for the entire State. If this rate can be sustained, it holds promise of eventually alleviating the current problem of underemployment. The actual number of nonagricultural jobs created, however, was far less than the number of youth who entered the labor force, probably even less than the number who sought to change from farm to nonfarm occupations during the decade.

Population adjustments.--Many persons have migrated from the area in search of better jobs. Of over 200,000 persons under 20 years of age in 1940, nearly half had left the area by 1960 (table 24). Of those 20 to 29 years of age in 1940, a third were no longer in the area by 1960. Thus, it is estimated that two-fifths of the population of the Coastal Plain under 30 years of age had emigrated during the 20-year period.

Emigration was heaviest among youth; the majority who left were in their twenties. Emigration was also much greater for nonwhites than whites. Of 158,000 nonwhites under age 30 in 1940, nearly 3 out of 5 had left the area by 1960. Despite the greater outmigration of nonwhites, the nonwhite population of the area increased slightly over the 1940-60 period because of an extremely high birth rate. The proportion of nonwhite to total population of the area, however, decreased from 54 percent to 48 percent.

According to household survey data, these trends have continued through the mid-1960's. The present addresses were obtained for children who had left home to stay during the 10 years immediately preceding the survey. More than half of these no longer lived in the 10-county area (table 1). For nonwhites, more than 70 percent had left the area, the majority having emigrated to cities of the Northern States. The number of nonwhites who emigrated from the Coastal Plain during the last quarter century exceeds the number who remain.

Outmigration of population is common to most agricultural regions of the Nation. It is probable that the growth and strength of the American economy have depended heavily upon a population willing to move in search of better economic opportunity. Yet outmigration can also have debilitating effects on a region. Its selectivity of certain skills, occupations, and educational training may handicap local economic growth. The loss of young adults decreases their ratio to the very young and the elderly, placing an extra burden on those who must support schools and other social services. But irrespective of the merits of outmigration, its reality is part of any appraisal of current conditions within the area. Its effects are demonstrated or implied in much of the information and analyses that follow.

General Characteristics of the Rural Population

The estimated number of rural households in the study area in 1966 was 58,000 (table 2). This is the number located in open-country rural areas and in towns and villages of less than 2,500 population. 3/ About 50,000 households (87 percent) were located in the open country and 8,000 were in towns and villages.

Some 254,000 persons lived in the rural area of the Coastal Plain in 1966. The population was divided in about the same proportion as the households; 222,000 (86 percent) lived in the open country and 32,000 lived in rural places--towns and villages of less than 2,500 population.

Race, Residence, Age, and Size of Household

Of the total households, 55 percent were white and 45 percent were nonwhite. 4/ The household population was in the reverse proportion, however. This was due to the larger size of nonwhite families--an average of 5.4 persons, compared with 3.6 for whites (tables 3 and 25). Even though nonwhite households averaged nearly 2 persons larger irrespective of residence, there was a wide range in size of these households. A third contained 3 persons or

3/ Excludes the suburbs or built-up residential areas adjoining towns of 2,500 population or more. See the Sampling Procedure and Appendix for additional detail.

4/ Of the 453 nonwhite households, 444 (98 percent) were Negro, 5 were American Indian, and 4 were classified as other nonwhite. For all practical purposes "nonwhite" and "Negro" are synonymous in the data and analyses.

Table 1.--Present location of children who left rural households during 1955-66, by race, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Present location	Race of child who left					
	Total		White		Nonwhite	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All children who left	707	-	305	-	402	-
Reporting present location	700	100.0	302	100.0	398	100.0
In South or North Carolina	368	52.6	240	79.6	128	32.2
Same or adjoining county	244	34.9	151	50.0	93	23.4
Outside same or adjoining county	124	17.7	89	29.6	35	8.8
Less than 100 miles	58	8.3	41	13.6	17	4.3
Greater than 100 miles	66	9.4	48	15.9	18	4.5
Outside South or North Carolina	332	47.4	62	20.6	270	67.8
Southern States 1/	54	7.7	28	9.3	26	6.5
Northern States 2/	269	38.4	29	9.6	240	60.3
Other States	9	1.3	5	1.7	4	1.0
Not reporting location	7	-	3	-	4	-

1/ South Atlantic and South Central States.
2/ Middle Atlantic, New England, and North Central States.

Table 2.--Expanded estimates of total rural households and population, by residence and by race, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Residence	Total	White households	Nonwhite households
	Number	Number	Number
Number of households	57,815	31,677	26,138
By area of residence:			
Open country	49,737	26,196	23,541
Rural place	8,078	5,481	2,597
By farm-nonfarm residence:			
Farm operator households	18,059	9,578	8,481
Nonfarm households	39,756	22,099	17,657
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Percentage of households			
By area of residence	100.0	100.0	100.0
Open country	87.4	82.9	90.1
Rural place	12.6	17.1	9.9
By farm-nonfarm residence	100.0	100.0	100.0
Farm operator households	31.2	30.2	32.5
Nonfarm households	68.8	69.8	67.5
Percentage by race:			
All households	100.0	54.8	45.2
Open country households	100.0	52.7	47.3
Rural place households	100.0	67.9	32.1
Farm operator households	100.0	53.0	47.0
Nonfarm households	100.0	55.6	44.4
	Number	Number	Number
Population in households	254,109	113,726	140,383
By area of residence:			
Open country population	222,259	94,223	128,036
Rural place population	31,850	19,503	12,347
By farm-nonfarm residence:			
Farm population	86,319	38,717	47,602
Nonfarm population	167,790	75,009	92,781
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Percentage of population by residence:			
By area of residence	100.0	100.0	100.0
Open country population	87.4	82.9	91.2
Rural place population	12.6	17.1	8.8
By farm-nonfarm residence	100.0	100.0	100.0
Farm population	34.0	34.0	33.9
Nonfarm population	66.0	66.0	66.1
Percentage of population by race:			
Total population	100.0	44.8	55.2
Open country population	100.0	42.4	57.6
Rural place population	100.0	61.2	38.8
Farm population	100.0	44.9	55.1
Nonfarm population	100.0	44.7	55.3

Table 3.--Number of persons in rural households, by residence and by race, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Number of persons	Place of residence					
	Total households		Farm operator households		Nonfarm operator households	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
All households	1002	100.0	313	100.0	689	100.0
One	76	7.6	9	2.9	67	9.7
Two	201	20.1	56	17.9	145	21.0
Three	166	16.6	53	16.9	113	16.4
Four	160	16.0	51	16.3	109	15.8
Five	130	13.0	42	13.4	88	12.8
Six	80	8.0	30	9.6	50	7.3
Seven	65	6.5	18	5.8	47	6.8
Eight	37	3.7	19	6.1	18	2.6
Nine or more	87	8.7	35	11.2	52	7.5
Average size	4.4		4.8		4.2	
White households	549	100.0	166	100.0	383	100.0
One	44	8.0	6	3.6	38	9.9
Two	137	25.0	34	20.5	103	26.9
Three	107	19.5	33	19.9	74	19.3
Four	108	19.7	34	20.5	74	19.3
Five	82	14.9	28	16.9	54	14.1
Six	35	6.4	12	7.2	23	6.0
Seven	20	3.6	9	5.4	11	2.9
Eight	10	1.8	6	3.6	4	1.0
Nine or more	6	1.1	4	2.4	2	0.5
Average size	3.6		4.0		3.4	
Nonwhite households	453	100.0	147	100.0	306	100.0
One	32	7.1	3	2.0	29	9.5
Two	64	14.1	22	15.0	42	13.7
Three	59	13.0	20	13.6	39	12.7
Four	52	11.5	17	11.6	35	11.4
Five	48	10.6	14	9.5	34	11.1
Six	45	9.9	18	12.2	27	8.8
Seven	45	9.9	9	6.1	36	11.8
Eight	27	6.0	13	8.8	14	4.6
Nine or more	81	17.9	31	21.1	50	16.3
Average size	5.4		5.6		5.3	

less while, at the other extreme, a fourth were households of 8 or more persons. Among nonwhite farm households, averaging 5.6 persons, 30 percent contained 8 or more persons.

White farm operator households, averaging 4 persons, were substantially larger than the average of 3.4 for white nonfarm households; proportionately, the variation was greater than for nonwhites. The white open country and rural place households averaged an identical 3.6 persons; nonwhite open country households were larger than those in rural place.

Heads of all rural households had a median age of 48.5 years. There was only slight variation in age between white and nonwhite heads with median ages of 49 and 48, respectively. About a fifth were under 35 years of age and a fifth were 65 years or older (table 4).

Table 4.--Age of heads of rural households, by residence and by race, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Age of heads	Place of residence					
	Total		Farm operator households		Nonfarm households	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
All households	1002	100.0	313	100.0	689	100.0
Under 25 years	54	5.4	8	2.6	46	6.7
25-34 years	142	14.2	26	8.3	116	16.9
35-44 years	228	22.8	88	28.1	140	20.2
45-54 years	217	21.7	89	28.4	128	18.5
55-64 years	177	17.7	66	21.1	111	16.1
65 years and over	184	18.4	36	11.5	148	21.6
Median age	48.5		48.9		48.4	
White households	549	100.0	166	100.0	383	100.0
Under 25 years	32	5.8	5	3.1	27	7.0
25-34 years	77	14.0	11	6.6	66	17.2
35-44 years	114	20.7	47	28.3	67	17.5
45-54 years	124	22.6	51	30.7	73	19.1
55-64 years	98	17.9	35	21.1	63	16.4
65 years and over	104	18.9	17	10.2	87	22.7
Median age	49.2		48.9		49.4	
Nonwhite households	453	100.0	147	100.0	306	100.0
Under 25 years	22	4.8	3	2.0	19	6.2
25-34 years	65	14.3	15	10.2	50	16.3
35-44 years	114	25.1	41	27.9	73	23.8
45-54 years	93	20.6	38	25.8	55	18.0
55-64 years	79	17.4	31	21.1	48	15.7
65 years and over	80	17.7	19	12.9	61	19.9
Median age	47.8		48.9		47.0	

In comparing the heads of farm and nonfarm households, the median ages are also similar but the distributions differ considerably. Relatively few farm household heads were under 35 or over 65 years of age, 11 percent in each case compared with more than a fifth of the nonfarm heads. This is to be expected since a number of retired heads, most of whom are 65 years or older are included in the general population. The fewness of farm operators under 35 is additional evidence of the limited number of opportunities for youth in farming during a period of sharp contraction of labor needs.

Nativity and Environment

The rural population is highly indigenous to the area. Nearly 90 percent of the household heads were born in their county of residence or in an adjoining county; only 4 percent were born outside the States of South Carolina or North Carolina (table 26). Most had lived in the immediate area all their lives. Heads of farm households were longer residents than those of nonfarm households, nonwhites longer residents than whites.

Virtually all heads and spouses of farm households as well as those of nonwhite households were reared on a farm or in the open country. Heads and spouses of nonfarm households (whites, in particular) were not quite so exclusively farm reared. This is influenced by the "rural place" households, predominantly white. It may also indicate greater mobility of the white population within the area (not to be confused with the obviously greater outmigrational mobility of the nonwhite population).

Education

Schooling.--The median years of formal schooling of heads of households was 7.6 years. Their wives had a somewhat higher educational attainment, a median of 9.6 years. A fifth of household heads and a third of their spouses had completed high school. The levels of schooling and proportions completing high school were approximately the same for the farm and nonfarm populations (table 27).

The educational levels of white heads of households and their spouses were substantially higher than those of nonwhite households--medians of 9.4 years and 5.3 years, respectively, for white and nonwhite heads and 11.9 years and 7.5 years for their spouses. In white households a third of the heads and half of their spouses had completed high school, compared with 6 percent of nonwhite heads and 19 percent of their spouses.

Literacy.--All heads and spouses who had completed less than 6 years of schooling were asked whether they could read or write. It was assumed that those with 6 years or more of schooling were literate. The survey showed that a fifth of all heads of both farm and nonfarm households were illiterate. Approximately a third of nonwhite compared with a tenth of white heads were illiterate. Only 10 percent of the spouses were illiterate; however, the rate was 3 percent for whites and 18 percent for nonwhites. The illiteracy rate for nonfarm spouses--12 percent--was twice that for farm spouses.

Employment and Unemployment

Heads of households.--About 80 percent of all household heads were in the labor force, the remaining fifth being retired, disabled, or housewives (female heads who were not gainfully employed). Unemployment, defined as those without jobs who were actively looking for work, was relatively low--3.4 percent of the labor force. A slightly higher proportion of nonwhite than white household heads were unemployed, 3.7 percent against 3.2 percent (table 5).

Since farm operators were employed by definition, unemployment was confined to heads of nonfarm households. 5/ Their unemployment rate was 4.3 percent.

The unemployment rate for the heads of rural place households was at a slightly higher rate of 5.5 percent, compared with less than 3 percent for heads of open country households. This was probably due to the greater availability of farm work for open country residents. It also suggests that conventional methods of computing unemployment are inadequate to portray the state of well-being in rural areas. The problem of low income usually results from underemployment rather than actual unemployment. A person working at an irregular seasonal farm job may be counted as employed even though the extent of his employment during the year is relatively small.

Other factors also influence a low unemployment figure. Since few alternatives to farmwork exist for the unskilled, they are likely to remain either in the area doing farmwork or to leave the area in search of better employment. Additionally, many of the poor occupy farm housing rent-free or for services. For these, loss of job entails loss of housing as well.

Spouses of heads of households.--One of the outstanding characteristics of rural households in the Coastal Plain is the small proportion of wives who are employed. Spouses of heads of households were gainfully employed in 27 percent of the households interviewed in the survey. Only 39 percent of the spouses were in the labor force, the rest being principally housewives. By race, 41 percent of white spouses were in the labor force compared with 34 percent for nonwhite. The extremely low rate for farmhold spouses (30 percent) is due to the exclusion of unpaid family labor in farming as employment. That about half of spouses of rural place households were employed is probably indicative of better employment opportunities for women in small towns as opposed to open country.

Unemployment of spouses, as measured by conventional methods, was 13 percent of those in the labor force--9 percent for white spouses and 21 percent for nonwhite, 15 percent for open country and 8 percent for rural place spouses. It is believed, however, that even these relatively high

5/ Persons who considered themselves to be employed at a regular job or occupation were counted as employed whether or not they worked during the week of enumeration.

Table 5.--Employment status of heads and spouses of rural households by race and residence, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Employment status	Total	Race		Residence			
		White	Nonwhite	Farm	Nonfarm	Open country	Rural place
All households	1,002	549	453	313	689	862	140
In labor force	815	437	378	313	502	705	110
Percent of total	81.3	79.6	83.4	100.0	72.9	81.8	78.6
Employed	787	423	364	313	474	683	104
Unemployed	28	14	14	-	28	22	6
Percent of labor force	3.4	3.2	3.7	-	5.6	3.1	5.5
Not in labor force	187	112	75	-	187	157	30
Housewife	24	15	9	-	24	18	6
Retired	105	68	37	-	105	94	11
Disabled	58	29	29	-	58	45	13
All spouses of household heads	795	451	344	284	511	684	111
In labor force	313	188	125	83	230	252	61
Percent of total	39.4	41.7	36.3	29.2	45.0	36.8	55.0
Employed	271	172	99	72	199	215	56
Unemployed	42	16	26	11	31	37	5
Percent of labor force	13.4	8.5	20.8	13.3	13.5	14.7	8.2
Not in labor force	482	263	219	201	281	432	50
Housewife	463	255	208	197	266	416	47
Retired	7	5	2	2	5	6	1
Disabled	12	3	9	2	10	10	2

rates fail to measure the full extent of unemployment. An alternative method of computing unemployment for spouses is developed in a subsequent section of this study. 6/

Total Household Income From All Sources

Information was obtained from each household on the total income of all members from all sources in 1965, the year preceding the survey. The median income obtained was $2,733, with relatively small differences in income between residential sectors (table 28). The 1960 Census of Population reported a median rural family income for the area of $2,346 (based on 1959). To the extent that the series of data are comparable, there has been some income improvement. Even so, family incomes are considerably below the $3,800 median for the urban population of the Coastal Plain in 1959 or the $4,600 median for all urban families in South Carolina in 1959. The Census data for family income exclude the income of unrelated individuals living in the household, while this income was included in the household survey. This is believed to be relatively minor since there were few unrelated individuals with incomes in the survey households. Much more important, the household survey excluded about 15,000 households in the residential areas surrounding towns of 2,500 population or more, counted by the 1960 Census as rural. These households would be expected to have many of the known characteristics of suburbia, including much higher than average incomes.

The median income of $1,748 for nonwhite survey households was far below the average for the area or any rural residential sector; it was only two-fifths the median of $4,500 for white households. The 1959 median income for all nonwhite households (both urban and rural) in the Coastal Plain, however, was $1,338. This suggests a substantial improvement in nonwhite incomes. Much of the indicated improvement was the reduction in nonwhite households with incomes below $1,000--from 40 percent in 1959 down to 27 percent in 1965. Four-fifths of nonwhite survey households, however, had incomes below $3,000 in 1965. This figure is frequently used to denote the threshold of poverty.

All told, 55 percent of survey households had household incomes of less than $3,000. Their identification by residence and race was as follows: 88 percent were in the open country while 12 percent were in towns or villages; 30 percent were farm operator households and 70 percent were nonfarm households; one-third were white households and the rest were nonwhite.

INCOME AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE AS INDICATORS OF RELATIVE ECONOMIC DEPRIVATION

Any measure of economic deprivation is relative to the standards and values of the society that imposes criteria of need. In this richest of nations we are justly concerned over the needs of a segment of our population that would be judged affluent by comparison of their material possessions with those of the masses of persons in less advantaged nations of the

6/ See Potential Unemployment of Spouses, page 43.

world. Along with our ever-growing wealth, our measures of need are continually reappraised. But economic deprivation, as used here, is intended to measure more than a fixed bundle of material goods. Basically, it is believed to represent failure of families and individuals to participate in our cultural and material abundance.

The most common index used to measure need is family income. Currently, an annual family income of $3,000 is frequently used as representing the minimum level of adequacy to provide an average family with what are termed the essential needs. This level of money income, taken in conjunction with many other family and household characteristics, indicates that substantial numbers of rural households in the study area suffer from substandard incomes. More than half of the 58,000 rural households reported incomes from all sources of less than $3,000 in 1965.

A Better Measure of Relative Need

Use of $3,000 to delineate a level of income adequacy, as with any other specified amount, is arbitrary. Besides, it fails to distinguish between the variety of family situations that determine need--the size of family, members' ages, and members' assets and liabilities--factors that may intensify or mitigate need.

The stages in the normal evolution of the family cycle, for example, create vastly different situations concerning need. The income requirements of a newly married couple are obviously less than those of families with young dependent children. Families with only preschool children may have less income needs than those with older children requiring increasing expenditures for food, clothing, school, and social activities. On the other hand, the income requirements of older families whose children have left home would be expected to decline, but with advancing age may come increasing expenses for medical care. Among older families, however, there are frequently mitigating circumstances not measured by income alone. Many may be living from their accumulated savings; they may own their homes and have other investment capital; their needs for food, clothing, and social activities may also be less.

Although some farm families may require less cash than nonfarm families for food expenditures because of producing some of their own food, they frequently have to pay more for many nonfood items. Even though nearly all farm families reported having a garden, only 15 percent produced all of their vegetable needs and only 40 percent produced at least three-fourths of their vegetables (table 29). Two-thirds of the farm families reported raising livestock and poultry for home consumption. Only 6 percent produced all of their meat and 19 percent raised at least three-fourths of their meat. While many nonfarm families also had vegetable gardens, these provided substantially less of their vegetable needs. Relatively few nonfarm rural households produced meat for home consumption.

Most immediate of the factors determining need, however, is size of family. Other factors held constant, need is in direct ratio to the number of persons who are dependent on a given income. Most studies by home economists and others to determine minimum income needs for families are based on family size.

There is extreme variation in family size among Coastal Plain households. One and two person households comprise more than a fourth of the families (table 30). At the other extreme, a fifth are households containing seven or more persons. Even greater variation in family size occurs among the lower income groups. A third of households with annual incomes of less than $3,000 contain one and two person families, while nearly a fourth contain seven or more persons. Here the effect of race becomes dominant. Most white households in the lower income groups contain one to three persons; those of nonwhites are considerably larger.

To obtain a better measure of need than that provided by household income alone, five categories of relative need based on household income and size were developed (table 6). The categories were developed jointly with researchers working on related studies in other regions for the purpose of coordinating research efforts and providing interregional comparisons. Estimates by Orshansky of minimum income needs for families by number of persons in family were used as a guide in making these groupings. 7/ Although the range in the frequency distribution of income does not permit absolute precision in the groupings, the categories are believed to be an improvement over simple groupings by income.

Classified by this method, households in Classes 1 and 2 each comprised a fourth of all rural households in the Coastal Plain. Even allowing for many imperfections in the method of classifying these households, there appears little doubt that income deprivation is a serious problem in nearly half of all households in the study area.

Characteristics of Economically Deprived Households

Population

The poor are largely nonwhite (table 7). Although nonwhite households comprised less than half of the study area, they accounted for nearly three-fourths of households in Classes 1 and 2. Class 1 households, representing the most serious income deprivation group, were four-fifths nonwhite. Due to the larger size of households in Classes 1 and 2, they comprised 57 percent of the rural population (tables 8 and 31).

The burden of income deprivation falls heavily on youth--59 percent of the persons in deprived households were under 20 years of age. Of all youth under 20, two-thirds lived in households classified as economically deprived. For nonwhite youth, who comprised nearly two-thirds of all rural youth in the Coastal Plain, the chances of being poor, as defined, were nine out of ten.

Income deprivation is also an affliction of the elderly. More than half of those 55 years of age or older were in Class 1 and 2 households, compared with 47 percent of the age groups 20-54 years. The relationship between age of the population and income deprivation, however, is substantially different

7/ Orshansky, Mollie, Social Security Bulletins, January and July, 1965.

Table 6.--Household size-income class: Relative income deprivation based on relationship of income to household size 1/

Household income	Class					
	1	2	3	4	5	Total
	Criteria for establishing classes					
$0-$999	2 or more persons	1 person	---	---	---	---
$1,000-$1,999	5 or more persons	2-4 persons	1 person	---	---	---
$2,000-$2,999	9 or more persons	4-8 persons	2 or 3 persons	1 person	---	---
$3,000-$4,999	---	8 or more persons	4-7 persons	2 or 3 persons	1 person	
$5,000-$7,499	---	---	9 or more persons	4-8 persons	1-3 persons	---
$7,500-$9,999	---	---	---	6 or more persons	1-5 persons	---
$10,000 and over	---	---	---	9 or more persons	1-8 persons	---
	Number of households					
$0-$999	128	38	-	-	-	166
$1,000-$1,999	91	99	15	-	-	205
$2,000-$2,999	25	80	61	11	-	177
$3,000-$4,999	-	26	91	60	7	184
$5,000-$7,499	-	-	-	81	56	137
$7,500-$9,999	-	-	-	13	49	62
$10,000 and over	-	-	-	-	71	71
Total	244	243	167	165	183	1002
	Percentage distribution of households					
$0-$999	52.5	15.6	-	-	-	16.6
$1,000-$1,999	37.3	40.7	9.0	-	-	20.5
$2,000-$2,999	10.2	32.9	36.5	6.7	-	17.6
$3,000-$4,999	-	10.7	54.5	36.4	3.8	18.1
$5,000-$7,499	-	-	-	49.1	30.6	13.6
$7,500-$9,999	-	-	-	7.9	26.8	6.4
$10,000 or more	-	-	-	-	38.8	7.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Relative income deprivation classes: Class 1--seriously deprived; Class 2--deprived; Class 3--marginal; Class 4--probably not deprived; Class 5--definitely not deprived.

Source: Developed jointly by agricultural economists and rural sociologists working on related studies in the following regions: Coastal Plain, South Carolina; Delta, Mississippi and Louisiana; Ozarks, Arkansas and Missouri. These categories grew out of the need to define income deprivation more precisely than provided by income alone and for uniformity in making comparisons of data by regions.

Table 7.--Household size-income class, by sex of household head and race, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Sex of household head	Total	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5
	Number					
All households	1,002	244	243	167	165	183
Male heads	844	189	193	148	142	172
Female heads	158	55	50	19	23	11
White households	549	44	88	106	133	172
Male heads	476	33	64	95	121	163
Female heads	73	11	24	11	18	9
Nonwhite households	453	200	155	61	26	11
Male heads	368	156	129	53	21	9
Female heads	85	44	26	8	5	2
	Percent					
All households	100.0	24.3	24.2	16.7	16.5	18.3
Male heads	100.0	22.4	22.9	17.5	16.8	20.4
Female heads	100.0	34.8	31.6	12.0	14.6	7.0
White households	100.0	8.0	16.0	19.3	25.3	31.3
Male heads	100.0	6.9	13.4	20.0	25.4	34.2
Female heads	100.0	15.1	32.9	15.1	24.7	12.3
Nonwhite households	100.0	44.2	34.2	13.5	5.7	2.4
Male heads	100.0	42.4	35.1	14.4	5.7	2.4
Female heads	100.0	51.8	30.6	9.4	5.9	2.4

Table 8.--Household size-income class: Population by race, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Population by age	Total	Total classes 1 and 2	Class 1	Class 2
		Number		
All households	4,404	2,524	1,497	1,027
Less than 20 years	2,268	1,485	953	532
20-34 years	631	300	145	155
35-54 years	903	421	236	185
55 years or older	602	318	163	155
White households	1,971	482	183	299
Less than 20 years	818	207	78	129
20-34 years	327	61	15	46
35-54 years	482	95	39	56
55 years or older	344	119	51	68
Nonwhite households	2,433	2,042	1,314	728
Less than 20 years	1,450	1,278	875	403
20-34 years	304	239	130	109
35-54 years	421	326	197	129
55 years or older	258	199	112	87
		Percent		
All households	100.0	57.3	34.0	23.3
Less than 20 years	100.0	65.5	42.0	23.5
20-34 years	100.0	47.5	23.0	24.6
35-54 years	100.0	46.6	26.1	20.5
55 years or older	100.0	52.8	27.1	25.7
White households	100.0	24.5	9.3	15.2
Less than 20 years	100.0	25.3	9.5	15.8
20-34 years	100.0	18.7	4.6	14.1
35-54 years	100.0	19.7	8.1	11.6
55 years or older	100.0	34.6	14.8	19.8
Nonwhite households	100.0	83.9	54.0	29.9
Less than 20 years	100.0	88.1	60.3	27.8
20-34 years	100.0	78.6	42.8	35.8
35-54 years	100.0	77.4	46.8	30.6
55 years or older	100.0	77.1	43.4	33.7

for white and nonwhite households. Among white households a fourth of the population in Classes 1 and 2 were 55 years of age or older, compared with a tenth of the nonwhite population.

Housing, Facilities, and Equipment

Nearly all families in Classes 1 and 2 lived in single-detached housing, mostly located in neighborhoods of mixed racial composition (table 32). About a third owned their homes; nearly half occupied housing rent free or for services usually associated with sharecropping or farm labor. Less than a fifth paid cash rent and of these, most paid less than $20 a month. Housing was generally poor. Two-fifths of all dwellings were rated dilapidated and an additional two-fifths were deteriorating. Less than a fourth had hot and cold running water, a flush toilet, or a bath or shower. Programs to upgrade these housing conditions cannot be financed through the regular home-improvement loan program with the occupant or owner repaying the loan.

Most housing in the Coastal Plain ranged from 4 to 6 rooms in size. Dwellings occupied by the poor averaged 4.8 rooms, only slightly smaller than the average of 5.2 rooms per dwelling for the area. Due to the larger size of families, however, a relative overcrowding of population was apparent among households in Class 1. Here, the average of 1.3 persons per room was one-half greater than the area average of .8 persons per room.

Virtually all dwellings had electricity, an essential to many home conveniences. About three-fourths of the households had a radio or television; 85 percent had an electric or gas refrigerator; two-thirds had an electric or gas stove; about half had a washing machine; two-fifths had a deep freeze; and more than half owned an automobile or truck.

Marital Status

Husband and wife families accounted for four-fifths of all study households (table 9). The rest were those in which the head--in most cases a woman--was widowed, divorced, separated, or never married. The incidence of income deprivation was much greater for households headed by women. Two-thirds of such households were in Classes 1 and 2. They comprised more than a fifth of all heads of economically deprived households.

For all households, the proportion with the spouse missing was slightly higher for nonwhite than white households, 24 percent and 18 percent, respectively. Among economically deprived households, the reverse was true. A third of white households, compared with a fourth of nonwhite, represented broken families. This was due to a higher incidence of widows among white households in Classes 1 and 2.

Family Composition

The marital status of the household head assumes social significance to the extent that children are involved. The absence of one parent frequently creates financial problems as well as those of caring for and supervising

Table 9.--Marital status and family composition of rural households by household size-income class, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Item	Household size-income class											
	Total		Class 1		Class 2		Class 3		Class 4		Class 5	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Marital status of head:												
All households	1,002	100.0	244	100.0	243	100.0	167	100.0	165	100.0	183	100.0
Never married	33	3.3	10	4.1	9	3.7	3	1.8	5	3.0	6	3.3
Married	796	79.4	183	75.0	173	71.2	138	82.6	137	83.0	165	90.2
Widowed	139	13.9	38	15.6	51	21.0	22	13.2	19	11.5	9	4.9
Divorced	7	0.7	3	1.2	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.6	2	1.1
Separated	27	2.7	10	4.1	10	4.1	3	1.8	3	1.8	1	0.5
Composition of primary families:												
All households	1,002	100.0	244	100.0	243	100.0	167	100.0	165	100.0	183	100.0
With own children	717	71.6	191	78.3	167	68.7	110	65.9	124	75.2	125	68.3
Both parents present	609	60.8	148	60.7	136	56.0	98	58.7	110	66.7	117	63.9
One parent missing:												
Widowed	83	8.3	30	12.3	26	10.7	9	5.4	14	8.5	4	2.2
Divorced or separated	19	1.9	11	4.5	4	1.6	2	1.2		0.0	2	1.1
Never married	6	0.6	2	0.8	1	0.4	1	0.6	0	0.0	2	1.1
No own children	285	28.4	53	21.7	76	31.3	57	34.1	41	24.8	58	31.7
Composition of secondary family units:												
All secondary families	194	100.0	87	100.0	47	100.0	20	100.0	22	100.0	18	100.0
With dependent children	124	63.9	65	74.7	31	65.9	10	50.0	10	45.4	8	44.4
Both parents present	15	7.7	6	6.9	4	8.5	0	0.0	2	9.1	3	16.7
One parent missing:												
Widowed	11	5.7	5	5.7	2	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	22.2
Divorced or separated	13	6.7	8	9.2	2	4.3	0	0.0	3	13.6	0	0.0
Never married	7	3.6	2	2.3	5	10.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Both parents missing	78	40.2	44	50.6	18	38.3	10	50.0	5	22.7	1	5.6
No dependent children	70	36.1	22	25.3	16	34.1	10	50.0	12	54.6	10	55.6
Parents of head or spouse	33	17.0	10	11.5	6	12.8	2	10.0	8	36.4	7	38.9
Other	37	19.1	12	13.8	10	21.3	8	40.0	4	18.2	3	16.7

children. Also, in households in which there are no children, the income requirements may be less; undoubtedly, the needs are different from households with children.

Households were grouped on the basis of whether children of the household head lived at home. Children of the head were present in 72 percent of all households--about two-thirds of those white against three-fourths of those nonwhite. By income class, however, only three-fifths of white households in Classes 1 and 2 contained children of the head, compared with four-fifths of nonwhite households. This probably reflects the somewhat older age of white household heads in these classes.

Of all households containing children of the head, about 15 percent were broken homes (one parent missing), with small variation by race. Among households in Classes 1 and 2, however, broken homes comprised a fifth of nonwhite and more than a fourth of white households.

Thus, white households classified as economically deprived differ from nonwhite households in these respects: (a) A smaller proportion contained children of the head; (b) when children of the head were present there was a greater likelihood that one parent was missing.

Extended Families

Broken homes in the Coastal Plain, however, are not so numerous in the primary families as in secondary family units living with the primary family. These secondary units are termed extended families--households in which another family unit, usually a married child of the head or the child's offspring, also resides. Extended families may also contain parents or other relatives of the head. Extended families were much more prevalent among nonwhite than white households. This is a partial explanation of the larger sizes of nonwhite households. Extended families are known to result from income deprivation--a condition under which children frequently continue to live with their parents after marriage.

Households with extended families were grouped on the basis of whether the secondary family contained dependent children. Those with dependent children were further grouped by whether the children's parents were present or whether they comprised a secondary broken home. Most extended families contained dependent children of the third generation, i.e., grandchildren of the household head. In virtually all cases at least one parent was missing; in most cases both parents were missing.

Four-fifths of the extended families containing dependent children were in Class 1 and 2 households; these were predominantly nonwhite. The most prevalent situation was one in which the children lived with their grandparents and neither parent was present. Many are believed to represent cases in which both parents have migrated out of the area.

Thus, the burden of poverty is intensified for these household heads of advancing age and for these youth who are victims of broken homes. Both probably exemplify an aftermath of the massive outmigration of young adults, particularly nonwhite, in search of better job opportunities. The burden is also borne by those who must pay the added cost of schooling, health facilities, and other social overhead expenses for these children.

Education of Children

It is probable that one of the major consequences of poverty is its impact on the lives of youth, for through youth the consequences may be passed to future generations. Two-thirds of all dependent children in rural areas of the Coastal Plain were in households defined here as economically deprived. These children are now in the formative years of preschool and school activities--years in which the values that are established and the schooling obtained will influence not only their lives, but those of a generation yet to come.

Parents were asked a series of questions relating to education and school. Two of these were: How much education do you think your children need to get along well in the world? How much education do you expect your oldest son or daughter now in school to get? Their answers were compared with the school achievement of children still at home and that of grown children who had left home to stay during the 10 years previous to the study.

Practically all parents believed that at least a high school education was needed for a child to get along well in the world (tables 10 and 34). The proportion of parents who believed at least a high school education was needed increased from 86 percent for Class 1 households to 100 percent for Classes 4 and 5. This association is shown in greater detail for individual income groups and for white and nonwhite households separately in table 35. While the educational level given by whites was slightly higher than by nonwhites, within income groups there was little variation by race. It is likely that the smaller proportion of parents believing that college was needed, among the lower income groups, was conditioned by the reality that they lacked the financial means to provide a college education for their children. Of greater significance, however, is the relatively high value all parents placed on education.

But the record of scholastic achievement of children of Class 1 and 2 households falls far below that which their parents believed is needed. Of all rural youth who left home to seek their fortunes during 1955-66, over half did not complete high school. Three-fourths of these school dropouts were reared in households defined here as economically deprived. Only 1 child out of 4 from Class 1 households completed high school and about 2 out of 5 from Class 2 households.

The consequences are shown in the occupations now held by these youths who are mostly still in their 20's (table 36). More than half of the youths from Class 1 households were employed as laborers; 10 percent were employed in various services; a fourth had achieved blue-collar status as craftsmen and operatives; practically none were in white-collar or professional occupations.

The somewhat higher educational attainment of youths in Class 2 households is associated with a decline in low skill occupations and a corresponding increase in blue-collar, white-collar and professional occupations. The same relationship extends through households in Classes 3, 4, and 5.

When judged by the standard that completion of high school is a minimum educational requirement, the scholastic achievement of children of economically deprived households appears as a shocking failure. On the other hand, the median years of schooling completed by children of Class 1 and 2 households was twice that for the heads of these households (table 10). Despite these shortcomings, this represents generational progress that should not be ignored.

Parents were also asked how much formal schooling they expected their oldest child still in school to get. The expectation for daughters was slightly higher than that for sons, an indication that their daughters, as a group, were probably doing better scholastically than their sons. But even for sons, more than three-fourths of parents in Class 1 households and 85 percent of Class 2 households expected at least completion of high school.

This appears to hold promise of educational improvement for children currently in school. On the other hand, the parents' expectations may be overly optimistic. The educational progress of children in school indicates that a serious problem still exists among Class 1 and 2 households. Of all schoolchildren 10-14 years of age, a tenth were 2 years or more below their age-grant level, 8/ (table 37). In the 14-19 age group, the number similarly retarded had increased to a fifth. Poor grades and age-grade retardation have long been considered a leading cause of failure of children to complete high school.

In households where one or more children (either at home or who had left home) did not finish high school, information was obtained on why the youngest of these children dropped out of school and the age at which he dropped out. The youngest dropout was believed to be more representative of the current reasons why children do not finish high school and the ages at which they drop out.

Of the variety of reasons, "needed at home to work" was reported by about a fourth of households in Classes 1 and 2. This was followed in order by "got married or pregnant," "refused to attend school," and "wanted to go to work," each accounting for roughly a fifth. It is notable that "poor grades" was given as the major reason in only about 5 percent of the households (table 38).

Twice as many nonwhite households, as opposed to white, had a child that dropped out of school. By race there was some variation in the reasons why children dropped out of school; more of the nonwhite households gave "needed at home to work;" more of the white households replied "refused to attend," and "got married." For income groups irrespective of race there is little

8/ A child was considered below age-grade level if there was a 2-year lag between his age at last birthday and the corresponding grade of school completed assuming that he entered 1st grade at age 6. Thus, a child who was 11 years of age at the time of the survey in the spring of 1966 was considered below age-grade level if he had completed less than the 3rd grade.

Table 10.--Aspirations of parents for their children's educations and educational achievement of children, rural households by household size-income class, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Item	Unit	Total	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5
Education parents think children need:							
Households reporting	No.	749	204	174	119	124	128
Less than high school	No.	46	29	13	4	-	-
High school or more	No.	703	175	161	115	124	128
Percent of total	Pct.	93.9	85.8	92.5	96.6	100.0	100.0
Education expected of oldest student son:							
Households reporting	No.	418	137	88	62	69	62
Less than high school	No.	50	31	13	4	1	1
High school or more	No.	368	106	75	58	68	61
Percent of total	Pct.	88.0	77.4	85.2	93.5	98.6	98.3
Education expected of oldest student daughter:							
Households reporting	No.	385	133	91	55	58	48
Less than high school	No.	20	11	7	1	-	1
High school or more	No.	365	122	84	54	58	47
Percent of total	Pct.	94.8	91.7	92.3	98.2	100.0	97.9
Educational achievement of children 10-24 years of age attending school:							
Children reported	No.	1,055	407	256	128	147	117
In school at age-grade level	No.	930	319	233	120	143	115
In school below age-grade level 1/	No.	125	88	23	8	4	2
Percent of total	Pct.	11.8	21.6	9.0	6.3	2.7	1.7
Educational attainment of children who left home to stay, 1955-66:							
Children reported	No.	706	231	179	93	100	103
Less than high school	No.	370	169	111	40	37	13
High school or more	No.	336	62	68	53	63	90
Percent of total	Pct.	47.6	26.8	38.0	57.0	63.0	87.4
Median years of schooling completed:							
Heads of households	Yrs.	6.1	4.5	5.3	8.1	7.5	9.5
Children who left	Yrs.	11.7	9.1	10.8	12.2	12.3	12.9

1/ Two years or more below the grade that should have been completed if the child entered the first grade at 6 years of age.

discernible pattern to the reasons given. Three-fourths of all households that had a child drop out of school were in income groups below $3,000; those dropouts in households above this income figure were too few on which to base conclusions.

More than half the children dropped out of school after they had reached age 16 (table 38). White children continued in school until a slightly older age than nonwhites.

To sum up briefly, the expressed values of parents for education of their children, while varying somewhat by economic circumstances, were uniformly high. Children in economically deprived households, however, performed far below their parents' expectations. This wide disparity between parents' aspirations and actual scholastic achievement of children suggests parental interpretation of desired response. Their responses may have been conditioned by the publicity given in recent years to the problems of uneducated youth. Extension programs through radio, television, and other media have been aimed specifically at this target group. If so, this is welcome evidence of the success of such programs, for it is with parents that progress toward educational improvement for children must begin. But the realization by parents of the essentiality of schooling does not immediately engender educational achievement by their children; nor should an immediate transformation be expected. The parents in question appear to be seriously handicapped both culturally and financially, in the means to overcome this educational deficiency.

The median education of Class 1 and 2 household heads was 4.5 and 5.3 years, respectively. It may be reasonably assumed that a majority of them were functionally illiterate. There was a direct association between education of the family head and educational attainment of children who left home. In cases in which the household head had less than 5 years of schooling, only 28 percent of the children completed high school (table 11). An educational level of 5 to 8 years for the head was associated with a high school completion rate for children of nearly half. For families in which the household head had completed 9 or more years of school, four-fifths of the children completed high school.

A scarcity of books purchased for their children to read was indicated in the response to the question "Did you (or do you) buy books for your children to read" (table 40). This would be logically expected purely on the basis of income available for such "luxuries." Most parents responded that they made their children do their school homework and that they would try to prevent them from quitting school. But nearly half of the parents in economically deprived households did not know the names of any of their children's schoolteachers. It seems equally likely that they, in turn, were not known by the teachers. A communication gap between parents and teachers could explain part of the difference between parents' expectations and children's scholastic progress. The extremely low formal schooling of parents in these households could present a barrier to communication through usual written reports and records.

Table 11.--Education of children who left home "to stay" during 1955-66 by education of head of rural household and by race, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Education of child who left	Unit	Education of head of household			
		Total	Less than 5 years	5 to 8 years	9 years or more
All children who left	No.	699	256	299	144
Did not complete high school	No.	368	183	158	27
Completed high school	No.	331	73	141	117
Percent completing high school	Pct.	47.4	28.5	47.2	81.3
White children who left	No.	299	54	144	101
Did not complete high school	No.	123	44	62	17
Completed high school	No.	176	10	82	84
Percent completing high school	Pct.	58.9	18.5	56.9	83.2
Nonwhite children who left	No.	400	202	155	43
Did not complete high school	No.	245	139	96	10
Completed high school	No.	155	63	59	33
Percent completing high school	Pct.	38.8	31.2	38.1	76.7

Use of Community Services

A communications gap also appears to exist not only with school but with the large part of contemporary community services. Even though a fifth of these households had used the services of the county health nurse during the preceding year, fewer than 10 percent had any contact with the services of the public library, the county extension agent, the home demonstration agent, the vocational agricultural teacher, or the offices of the Soil Conservation Service, Forest Service, or Farmers Home Administration (table 40). Some of these services are highly specialized and oriented largely to land ownership, but others are oriented to many of the problems of these households. Their failure to use these services raises a number of questions. Are these services available? Are they aware that these services exist? Are they cognizant of their need for the services that are available? Are the services sufficiently adapted to their needs or, although cognizant of such services, are they unwilling to participate because of pride or the stigma associated with the service?

The insularity of the poor is also evidenced by the lack of organizational memberships of the households. Only the church appears to provide a common communication medium. About 19 out of 20 families attended church services; more than three-fourths indicated regular attendance. Church groups also had attendance from about half of the households.

Family Income by Source

Number of income recipients.--The number of income earners in a household is a measure of their participation in the labor force. Frequently, it is a measure of the economic well-being of the household. Information as to number of income recipients was not obtained from households with a total family income of $10,000 or more. For the remainder of the households, no distinction was made here as to kind of income--whether it was wages or salaries, net business receipts, or property income--whether it was a full-time or part-time job, and the amount of income received.

For all households, approximately half had only one income recipient (table 41). Most of the remainder had two income recipients. Only about 10 percent of households had three or more persons with incomes.

A slightly higher proportion of farm than nonfarm households had only one income earner. The reason is that fewer wives of farm operators are in the labor force (unpaid family labor on the farm was not considered employment for purposes of this study). Three-fifths of nonwhite farm households, for example, contained only one income recipient. Among nonfarm households, however, 14 percent of those nonwhite reported three or more persons receiving income, compared with 7 percent of those white.

When related to household size-income class, the number of persons receiving an income appears to be important (table 12). Only two-fifths of the households in Classes 1 through 3 had two or more earners, compared with three-fourths or more of those in Classes 4 and 5. This is, of course, related to differences in the makeup of the population--the high proportion of children and elderly adults in Classes 1 and 2.

The household head was by far the chief income recipient, accounting for 60 percent or more of the total family income in three-fourths of all households.

Household status of income recipients.--Households in which there was no employment comprised 15 percent of all households in the Coastal Plain. These were households that were completely dependent on nonwork sources of income. A slightly higher proportion of white than nonwhite households had no employment. Two-thirds of all households with no employment were in Classes 1 and 2, defined here as economically deprived. These accounted for two-fifths of all white households in these classes, again, reflecting the advanced age of the population.

The two predominant family work situations, head only and head and spouse, accounted for three-fifths of all households with employment, comprising a higher proportion of white than nonwhite households. Whether or not the head and spouse both work appears to be an important determinant of economic well-being, the proportion increasing progressively from 10 percent of Class 1 households to nearly 40 percent of Class 5 households. Among white households an even stronger relationship exists. The same relationship appears to exist among nonwhite households. The few nonwhites in Classes 4 and 5 prevent a valid comparison. One out of four households with only the head working was seriously

Table 12.--Income and employment characteristics of rural households, by household size-income class and by race, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Item	Household size-income class											
	Total		Class 1		Class 2		Class 3		Class 4		Class 5	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Number of persons reporting income:												
Households reporting	930	100.0	244	100.0	243	100.0	167	100.0	164	100.0	112	100.0
None	13	1.4	8	3.3	4	1.6	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0
One	480	51.6	138	56.6	135	55.6	98	58.7	67	40.9	42	37.2
Two	345	37.1	65	26.6	79	32.5	57	34.1	83	50.6	61	54.0
Three	58	6.2	14	5.7	15	6.2	9	5.4	10	6.1	10	8.9
Four	17	1.8	9	3.7	2	0.8	3	1.8	3	1.8	0	0.0
Five	12	1.3	6	2.5	6	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Six	3	0.3	2	0.8	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Seven	3	0.3	2	0.8	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not reporting	1	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	1	---	0	---
Not applicable[1/]	71	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	71	---
Proportion of total family income received by household head:												
Households reporting	912	100.0	238	100.0	235	100.0	166	100.0	162	100.0	111	100.0
None	21	2.3	8	3.4	9	3.8	3	1.8	1	0.6	0	0.0
Less than 20%	11	1.2	1	0.4	2	0.9	2	1.2	4	2.5	2	1.8
20-39%	51	5.6	12	5.0	13	5.5	8	4.8	17	10.5	1	0.9
40-59%	131	14.4	32	13.4	24	10.2	22	13.3	32	19.8	21	18.9
60-79%	128	14.0	19	8.0	28	11.9	21	12.7	28	17.3	32	28.8
80-99%	95	10.4	31	13.0	25	10.6	16	9.6	12	7.4	11	9.9
All	475	52.1	135	56.7	134	57.0	94	56.6	68	42.0	44	39.6
Not reported	19	---	6	---	8	---	1	---	3	---	1	---
Not applicable[1/]	71	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	71	---
Employment characteristics by race:												
All households	1,002	100.0	244	100.0	243	100.0	167	100.0	165	100.0	183	100.0
No employment	146	14.6	46	18.9	52	21.4	24	14.4	14	8.5	10	5.5
Head only	413	41.2	99	40.6	101	41.6	75	44.9	63	38.2	75	41.0
Spouse only	23	2.3	8	3.3	5	2.1	6	3.6	2	1.2	2	1.1
Head and spouse	217	21.7	25	10.2	32	13.2	39	23.4	51	30.9	70	38.3
Head and children	77	7.7	26	10.7	17	7.0	10	6.0	16	9.7	8	4.4
Spouse and children	3	0.3	2	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
Head, spouse, and children	45	4.5	9	3.7	16	6.6	4	2.4	6	3.6	10	5.5
Head, other related	22	2.2	11	4.5	3	1.2	3	1.8	3	1.8	2	1.1
Spouse, other related	2	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
Other	54	5.4	18	7.4	16	6.6	6	3.6	10	6.1	4	2.2
White households	549	100.0	44	100.0	88	100.0	106	100.0	139	100.0	172	100.0
No employment	91	16.6	18	40.9	33	37.5	19	17.9	13	9.4	8	4.7
Head only	223	40.6	12	27.3	31	35.2	51	48.1	56	40.3	73	42.4
Spouse only	11	2.0	2	4.5	0	0.0	5	4.7	2	1.4	2	1.2
Head and spouse	140	25.5	2	4.5	7	8.0	19	17.9	45	32.4	67	39.0
Head and children	33	6.0	3	6.8	8	9.1	5	4.7	10	7.2	7	4.1
Spouse and children	2	0.4	1	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6
Head, spouse, and children	21	3.8	0	0.0	3	3.4	2	1.9	6	4.3	10	5.8
Head, other related	3	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	2	1.2
Spouse, other related	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	25	4.6	6	13.6	6	6.8	4	3.8	7	5.0	2	1.2
Nonwhite households	453	100.0	200	100.0	155	100.0	61	100.0	26	100.0	11	100.0
No employment	55	12.1	28	14.0	19	12.3	5	8.2	1	3.8	2	18.2
Head only	190	41.9	87	43.5	70	45.2	24	39.3	7	26.9	2	18.2
Spouse only	12	2.6	6	3.0	5	3.2	1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Head and spouse	77	17.0	23	11.5	25	16.1	20	32.8	6	23.1	3	27.3
Head and children	44	9.7	23	11.5	9	5.8	5	8.2	6	23.1	1	9.1
Spouse and children	1	0.2	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Head, spouse, and children	24	5.3	9	4.5	13	8.4	2	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Head, other related	19	4.2	11	5.5	3	1.9	2	3.3	3	11.5	0	0.0
Spouse, other related	2	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	9.1
Other	29	6.4	12	6.0	10	6.5	2	3.3	3	11.5	2	18.2

[1/] Data were not obtained for households with total family incomes of $10,000 or more.

deprived. Only one out of eight households with both the head and spouse working was in that deprivation class.

Sources of income.--Two-thirds of all rural households had only work sources of income, the proportion being slightly higher for nonwhite than white households (table 42). An additional fifth of households reported nonwork income in addition to work income. Households dependent entirely on nonwork income accounted for 13 percent of all households. Most of these were white households living from property and retirement income. Two-thirds of all households depending entirely on nonwork income were in Classes 1 and 2 (table 13). These comprised a third of all white households in these classes.

In summary, the number of persons receiving income is closely associated with economic well-being. But it is not so much the number of persons who work as the quality of their contribution to household income. Many children, for example, may work seasonally or on weekends. Economic well-being was closely associated with whether or not the spouse works in addition to the head of household. Among sources of income, households differed principally in the larger proportion of those white, mostly in Classes 2 and 3, that are dependent entirely upon retirement and property income.

SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAMPLE POPULATION

Household income, as used here to measure economic well-being, includes the incomes of all members of the household. While a majority of rural households in the Coastal Plain contained simple family units consisting of head, spouse, and dependent children, a sizable number are extended families that include members of three or four generations. Incomes of a small number of unrelated individuals are also included. Household income includes both work income (wages, salaries and net business receipts) and nonwork income (income from property, retirements, compensations and welfare). As was shown, approximately a third of households reported nonwork income and in about half of the households, members other than the head were employed.

Physical Characteristics

Age of Household Heads

Heads of rural households in the Coastal Plain were fairly evenly distributed by age groups and by race. Among white households there was a close association of decreasing economic well-being with advancing age. Nearly a third of all white households in Classes 1 and 2 had heads that were 65 years of age or older; heads that were 55 or older accounted for well over half of these classes. There was no apparent association between age of head and economic well-being among nonwhite households (table 14).

Table 13.--Source of income by household size-income class, rural households, by race, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Source of income	Household size-income class											
	Total		Class 1		Class 2		Class 3		Class 4		Class 5	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
All households classified by source:	914	100.0	236	100.0	237	100.0	167	100.0	162	100.0	112	100.0
Both work and nonwork	184	20.1	48	20.3	46	19.4	24	14.4	44	27.2	22	19.6
Work sources only	605	66.2	152	64.4	142	59.9	121	72.5	103	63.6	87	77.7
Welfare only	24	2.6	12	5.1	12	5.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other nonwork only	90	9.8	18	7.6	35	14.8	20	12.0	14	8.6	3	2.7
Both welfare and other	11	1.2	6	2.5	2	0.8	2	1.2	1	0.6	0	0.0
Unclassified[1/]	88	---	8	---	6	---	---	---	3	---	71	---
White households classified by source	470	100.0	42	100.0	83	100.0	106	100.0	136	100.0	103	100.0
Both work and nonwork	95	20.2	11	26.2	17	20.5	13	12.3	34	25.0	20	19.4
Work sources only	296	63.0	17	40.5	37	44.6	75	70.8	87	64.0	80	77.7
Welfare only	7	1.5	4	9.5	3	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other nonwork only	65	13.8	7	16.7	25	30.1	16	15.1	14	10.3	3	2.9
Both welfare and other	7	1.5	3	7.1	1	1.2	2	1.9	1	0.7	0	0.0
Unclassified[1/]	79	---	2	---	5	---	---	---	3	---	69	---
Nonwhite households classified by source	444	100.0	194	100.0	154	100.0	61	100.0	25	100.0	9	100.0
Both work and nonwork	89	20.0	37	19.1	29	18.8	11	18.0	10	38.5	2	22.2
Work sources only	309	69.6	135	69.6	105	68.2	46	75.4	16	61.5	7	77.8
Welfare only	17	3.8	8	4.1	9	5.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other nonwork only	25	5.6	11	5.7	10	6.5	4	6.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Both welfare and other	4	0.9	3	1.5	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unclassified[1/]	9	---	6	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	2	---

[1/] Includes households with total family incomes of $10,000 or more, for which data were not obtained, households with zero incomes, and those with incomplete data on source of income.

Table 14.--Age of head of household by household size-income class, by race, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Age and race	Household size-income class											
	Total		Class 1		Class 2		Class 3		Class 4		Class 5	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Age:												
All household heads	1,002	100.0	244	100.0	243	100.0	167	100.0	165	100.0	183	100.0
Less than 25	54	5.4	13	5.3	14	5.8	10	6.0	5	3.0	12	6.6
25-34	142	14.2	26	10.7	36	14.8	23	13.8	31	18.8	26	14.2
35-44	228	22.8	66	27.0	41	16.9	38	22.8	45	27.3	38	20.8
45-54	217	21.7	50	20.5	46	18.9	35	21.0	36	21.8	50	27.3
55-64	177	17.7	40	16.4	50	20.6	28	16.8	21	12.7	38	20.8
65 and over	184	18.4	49	20.1	56	23.0	33	19.8	27	16.4	19	10.4
White household heads	549	100.0	44	100.0	88	100.0	106	100.0	139	100.0	172	100.0
Less than 25	32	5.8	3	6.8	6	6.8	8	7.5	4	2.9	11	6.4
25-34	77	14.0	---	---	10	11.4	15	14.2	28	20.1	24	14.0
35-44	114	20.8	6	13.6	9	10.2	23	21.7	39	28.0	37	21.5
45-54	124	22.6	8	18.2	18	20.5	23	21.7	28	20.1	47	27.3
55-64	98	17.9	12	27.3	21	23.9	14	13.2	16	11.5	35	20.3
65 and over	104	18.9	15	34.1	24	27.3	23	21.7	24	17.3	18	10.5
Nonwhite household heads	453	100.0	200	100.0	155	100.0	61	100.0	26	100.0	11	100.0
Less than 25	22	4.9	10	5.0	8	5.2	2	3.3	1	3.8	1	9.1
25-34	65	14.3	26	13.0	26	16.8	8	13.1	3	11.5	2	18.2
35-44	114	25.2	60	30.0	32	20.6	15	24.6	6	23.1	1	9.1
45-54	93	20.5	42	21.0	28	18.1	12	19.7	8	30.8	3	27.3
55-64	79	17.4	28	14.0	29	18.7	14	23.0	5	19.2	3	27.3
65 and over	80	17.7	34	17.0	32	20.6	10	16.4	3	11.5	1	9.1
Disability:												
All household heads:												
Reporting	1,001	100.0	244	100.0	243	100.0	167	100.0	164	100.0	183	100.0
No disability	750	74.9	167	68.4	157	64.6	126	75.4	136	82.9	164	89.6
Partially disabled	142	14.2	45	18.4	43	17.7	21	12.6	17	10.4	16	8.7
Totally disabled	109	10.9	32	13.1	43	17.7	20	12.0	11	6.7	3	1.6
Not reporting	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
White household heads:												
Reporting	548	100.0	44	100.0	88	100.0	106	100.0	138	100.0	172	100.0
No disability	415	75.7	15	34.1	51	58.0	78	73.6	115	83.3	156	90.7
Partially disabled	71	13.0	14	31.8	18	20.5	13	12.3	13	9.4	13	7.6
Totally disabled	62	11.3	15	34.1	19	21.6	15	14.2	10	7.2	3	1.7
Not reporting	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
Nonwhite household heads:												
Reporting	453	100.0	200	100.0	155	100.0	61	100.0	26	100.0	11	100.0
No disability	335	74.0	152	76.0	106	68.4	48	78.7	21	80.8	8	72.7
Partially disabled	71	15.7	31	15.5	25	16.1	8	13.1	4	15.4	3	27.3
Totally disabled	47	10.4	17	8.5	24	15.5	5	8.2	1	3.8	---	---
Not reporting	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Sex of Household Heads

Households headed by women had much lower incomes. As was shown, two-thirds were classified as economically deprived (table 7). While households with female heads made up only 16 percent of all households, they comprised a fifth of households in Classes 1 and 2. By income groups, the association is more apparent. Among households with less than $1,000 income, 35 percent had female heads; among white households with less than $2,000 income, 36 percent had female heads (table 43).

As mentioned previously, female heads were either widowed, divorced, separated, or never married. About three-fourths were widowed. As would be expected, they are older. Half of white female heads and a third of nonwhite are 65 years of age or older. They comprise a third of all households in which the head was 65 or older (table 44).

Disability of Household Heads and Their Spouses

A fourth of all household heads were disabled--14 percent partially and 11 percent totally (tables 14 and 45). Disabled heads were about equally divided by race. Half of all heads of white households in Classes 1 and 2 were disabled. Disabled heads were even more numerous in nonwhite households in these classes, but comprised only about 27 percent of the total households.

As would be expected, many of the disabilities are associated with advancing age. About 45 percent of all disabilities were among household heads who were 65 years of age; three-fourths of all disabilities were accounted for by those over 55 (table 46). Approximately the same relationship prevailed by race of household head except for a higher proportion of disability among nonwhites after age 65.

Ninety-two percent of heads without disabilities were employed, compared with 62 percent of those with partial disabilities and only 7 percent of the totally disabled (table 47). Of those employed, nearly two-thirds of the disabled were farmers or farm laborers. Nearly a fifth of all heads whose major occupation was agriculture were partially or totally disabled. Agriculture, unlike many other occupations, can utilize workers in varying degrees of activity. Many who would be unable to meet the labor demands of a nonfarm job can manage a farm operation, farm at reduced scale, or perform certain types of farm labor. It is probable that many of these, if it were not for farming, would not be in the labor force at all.

Among farm operators, the proportion of partial disabilities is approximately the same as for the remainder of household heads, including those who are not in the labor force (table 48).

While partial disabilities were at approximately the same rate for both the head and spouse, total disability among spouses was only 2 percent (table 49). Disability was slightly higher for nonwhite than white spouses. Disability of spouses was closely associated with economic well-being. A fourth of spouses in Class 1 households and a fifth of those in Class 2 were disabled.

In all, two-thirds of households with disabled spouses were in households defined as economically deprived.

Disability among spouses would also be expected to be associated with advanced age. The fact that fewer spouses than heads were totally disabled is probably due to the extremely low proportion of spouses who are in the labor force. The household heads, employed largely at physical labor, could be totally disabled by ailments that would not necessarily disable a spouse from doing housework.

Skills

Education by Age

Formal schooling of the population is inversely associated with age; that is, younger age groups tend to have more schooling than older ones. This is because of the progressive improvement in schools and their increasing accessability to all. It is also probable that each new generation is aided in this respect by the accomplishment of the preceding one.

The median years of schooling for all rural heads of households in the Coastal Plain was 7.6 years, meaning that half had completed less than this amount of schooling. By age group, the median for heads 65 years of age and older was 5 years, or half that for heads under 35 (table 15). The proportion of heads completing high school declined with advancing age. Only 14 percent of heads 65 years or older finished high school.

The median education of white household heads was 9.4 years, compared with 5.3 for nonwhites; about a third of white and only 6 percent of nonwhite heads had completed high school.

The ages of white household heads were closely associated with educational attainment. More than two-fifths of those under 45 years of age had completed high school; a fourth of those 45-64 years of age; a fifth of those 65 years of age and older. The median educational level rose from about 8 years for heads 65 or more to nearly 12 years for those under 35.

Among nonwhite heads, there was a sharp increase in median years of schooling from 4 years for those 65 or older to 8 years for those under 35. The proportions that completed high school, however, were only 14 percent of the age group below 35. Among older age groups, the proportion finishing high school--6 percent or less--apparently was not associated with age.

In examining the present educational attainment of the population of the Coastal Plain, or any other area that has experienced a rapid outmigration of young adults, one must be cognizant of the effects of outmigration and its selectivity for many of those who have achieved higher education. This would be particularly true of the nonwhite population among whom emigration has been greatest. It cannot be assumed, for example, that the high schools of the Coastal Plain graduated only 14 percent of nonwhite rural males in the under 35 age group nor, for that matter, only two-fifths of white rural males.

Table 15.--Age of head of household by educational attainment, by race, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Education of head	Total		Age of household head: Under 25		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65 and over	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
All household heads:														
Reporting education. . .	1,001	100.0	54	100.0	142	100.0	228	100.0	217	100.0	177	100.0	183	100.0
None	42	4.2	0	0.0	2	1.4	7	3.1	10	4.6	9	5.1	14	7.7
1-4 years.	244	24.4	4	7.4	21	14.8	56	24.6	56	25.8	50	28.2	57	31.1
5-6 years.	175	17.5	8	14.8	19	13.4	35	15.4	41	18.9	37	20.9	35	19.1
7 years.	69	6.9	2	3.7	8	5.6	17	7.5	16	7.4	17	9.6	9	4.9
8 years.	110	11.0	6	11.1	17	12.0	25	11.0	19	8.8	17	9.6	26	14.2
9-11 years	161	16.1	17	31.5	31	21.8	37	16.2	37	17.1	22	12.4	17	9.3
12 years	135	13.5	15	27.8	32	22.5	32	14.0	28	12.9	16	9.0	12	6.6
13-15 years.	42	4.2	2	3.7	8	5.6	11	4.8	6	2.8	6	3.4	9	4.9
16 years or more . . .	23	2.3	0	0.0	4	2.8	8	3.5	4	1.8	3	1.7	4	2.2
Median years	7.6	---	10.2	---	9.4	---	7.9	---	7.0	---	6.6	---	6.2	---
White household heads:														
Reporting education. . .	549	100.0	32	100.0	77	100.0	114	100.0	124	100.0	98	100.0	104	100.0
None	15	2.7	0	0.0	1	1.3	2	1.8	4	3.2	3	3.1	5	4.8
1-4 years.	60	10.9	3	9.4	4	5.2	7	6.1	17	13.7	12	12.2	17	16.3
5-6 years.	68	12.4	1	3.1	6	7.8	10	8.8	18	14.5	14	14.3	19	18.3
7 years.	49	8.9	2	6.3	0	0.0	12	10.5	13	10.5	14	14.3	8	7.7
8 years.	69	12.6	4	12.5	8	10.4	7	6.1	16	12.9	14	14.3	20	19.2
9-11 years	114	20.8	9	28.1	22	28.6	27	23.7	24	19.4	18	18.4	14	13.5
12 years	120	21.9	11	34.4	25	32.5	31	27.2	27	21.8	15	15.3	11	10.6
13-15 years.	35	6.4	2	6.3	7	9.1	11	9.6	3	2.4	5	5.1	7	6.7
16 years or more . . .	19	3.5	0	0.0	4	5.2	7	6.1	2	1.6	3	3.1	3	2.9
Median years	9.4	---	11.0	---	11.7	---	11.1	---	8.6	---	8.4	---	8.2	---
Nonwhite household heads:														
Reporting education. . .	452	100.0	22	100.0	65	100.0	114	100.0	93	100.0	79	100.0	79	100.0
None	27	6.0	0	0.0	1	1.5	5	4.4	6	6.5	6	7.6	9	11.4
1-4 years.	184	40.7	1	4.5	17	26.2	49	43.0	39	41.9	38	48.1	40	50.6
5-6 years.	107	23.7	7	31.8	13	20.0	25	21.9	23	24.7	23	29.1	16	20.3
7 years.	20	4.4	0	0.0	8	12.3	5	4.4	3	3.2	3	3.8	1	1.3
8 years.	41	9.1	2	9.1	9	13.8	18	15.8	3	3.2	3	3.8	6	7.6
9-11 years	47	10.4	8	36.4	9	13.8	10	8.8	13	14.0	4	5.1	3	3.8
12 years	15	3.3	4	18.2	7	10.8	1	0.9	1	1.1	1	1.3	1	1.3
13-15 years.	7	1.5	0	0.0	1	1.5	0	0.0	3	3.2	1	1.3	2	2.5
16 years or more . . .	4	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	2	2.2	0	0.0	1	1.3
Median years	5.3	---	9.4	---	7.2	---	5.2	---	5.1	---	4.4	---	4.1	---

Employment Status by Education

Approximately a fifth of household heads were not working (table 16). Of these, more than half were retired, a third were totally disabled, and the remainder were housewives not in the labor force. The vast majority of these were in the lower educational groups. This would be expected of the retired because of the association of advanced age with less formal schooling, mentioned previously. Disability is also associated with advancing age. Unemployment also appears to be higher among those with little schooling.

A slightly higher proportion of white than nonwhite heads were not in the labor force--23 percent and 19 percent, respectively. A slightly higher proportion of whites were retired. Unemployment was about equally divided by race, but the rate of unemployment was higher for whites when expressed as a proportion of the groups in lower educational levels.

Occupation by Education

Occupation is an important measure of the quality of the labor force. For many jobs in professional and technical categories, prescribed amounts of formal schooling are set as minimum requirements. The white-collar occupations, for example, usually require sufficient schooling for proficiency in reading, writing, and accounting procedures. The blue-collar skills for crafts and mechanical operations will usually require proficiency in following written instructions and solving simple arithmetic problems. These also usually require special training and experience not measured by formal schooling alone. Farm and nonfarm labor, domestic service, and many other service occupations are usually considered low skill occupations in that work is often performed under close supervision and the tasks frequently require little formal education. The variation in types of jobs, however, covers a wide range in both skills and experience. Many of these would also require minimum levels of literacy for following written instructions.

Approximately four-fifths of all household heads were employed (tables 17 and 50). The white-collar occupations were very closely associated with years of schooling. Slightly less than a fourth of heads had completed high school. These high school graduates held nearly two-thirds of all white-collar jobs, including professional, management, clerical and sales. The jobs held by high school graduates were, in order: white-collar--43 percent; farming--27 percent; blue-collar--24 percent; and nonfarm labor--6 percent.

More than two-fifths of all blue-collar occupations--craftsmen and operatives--were in the educational groups 8 to 11 years. These occupations comprised a third of those reported by this educational group followed by farming, 25 percent, and labor, 20 percent.

Two-thirds of all farm and nonfarm laborers had less than 8 years of schooling. Of the educational group with less than 8 years of schooling, two-fifths were farmers, two-fifths laborers, 10 percent blue-collar, and the remainder private household and service workers.

Table 16.--Employment status of head of rural household, by education and by race, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Employment status	Years of schooling completed								
	Total	None	1-4	5-7	8	9-11	12	13-15	16 and over
All household heads	1,001	42	244	244	110	161	135	42	23
In labor force	815	26	189	198	83	139	125	34	21
Percent of total	81.4	61.9	77.5	81.1	75.5	86.3	92.6	80.9	91.3
Armed forces	3	---	---	---	---	1	2	---	---
Civilian labor force	812	26	189	198	83	138	123	34	21
Employed	784	26	177	188	80	136	122	34	21
Unemployed	28	---	12	10	3	2	1	---	---
Percent civilian labor force	3.4	---	6.3	5.1	3.6	1.4	0.8	---	---
Not in labor force	186	16	55	46	27	22	10	8	2
Housewife	24	1	1	11	4	3	1	3	0
Retired	105	10	28	24	18	11	8	4	2
Disabled	57	5	26	11	5	8	1	1	0
White household heads	549	15	60	117	69	114	120	35	19
In labor force	437	8	38	91	45	98	111	28	18
Percent of total	79.6	53.3	63.3	77.8	65.2	85.9	92.5	80.0	94.7
Armed forces	2	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---
Civilian labor force	435	8	38	91	45	97	110	28	18
Employed	421	8	33	86	43	96	109	28	18
Unemployed	14	---	5	5	2	1	1	---	---
Percent civilian labor force	3.2	---	13.1	5.5	4.4	1.0	0.9	---	---
Not in labor force	112	7	22	26	24	16	9	7	1
Housewife	15	1	1	6	3	---	1	3	---
Retired	68	3	11	17	16	10	7	3	1
Disabled	29	3	10	3	5	6	1	1	---
Nonwhite household heads	452	27	184	127	41	47	15	7	4
In labor force	378	18	151	107	38	41	14	6	3
Percent of total	83.5	66.7	82.1	84.3	92.7	87.2	93.3	85.7	75.0
Armed forces	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
Civilian labor force	377	18	151	107	38	41	13	6	3
Employed	363	18	144	102	37	40	13	6	3
Unemployed	14	---	7	5	1	1	---	---	---
Percent civilian labor force	3.7	---	4.6	4.7	2.6	2.4	---	---	---
Not in labor force	74	9	33	20	3	6	1	1	1
Housewife	9	---	---	5	1	3	---	---	---
Retired	37	7	17	7	2	1	1	1	1
Disabled	28	2	16	8	---	2	---	---	---

Table 17.--Occupation of employed heads of rural households, by education, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Occupation	Years of schooling completed								
	Total	None	1-4	5-7	8	9-11	12	13-15	16 and over
	Number								
All employed household heads	787	26	177	188	80	137	124	34	21
Professional, technical, kindred	33	---	1	2	1	4	5	10	10
Managers, officials, proprietors, except farm	50	---	1	7	4	13	18	4	3
Clerical and kindred	10	---	1	---	2	---	5	2	---
Sales workers	25	---	---	---	1	5	15	3	1
Craftsmen, foremen	84	4	7	19	13	21	18	2	---
Operatives	78	1	6	12	13	24	20	2	---
Private household	13	1	5	4	2	---	---	1	---
Service workers	24	---	5	8	6	4	1	---	---
Laborers, except farm and mine	103	6	32	27	16	11	11	---	---
Farmers and farm managers	267	5	75	77	18	44	31	10	7
Farm laborers	100	9	44	32	4	11	---	---	---
	Percent								
All employed household heads	100.0	3.3	22.5	23.9	10.2	17.4	15.8	4.3	2.7
Professional, technical, kindred	100.0	---	3.0	6.1	3.0	12.1	15.2	30.3	30.3
Managers, officials, proprietors, except farm	100.0	---	2.0	14.0	8.0	26.0	36.0	8.0	6.0
Clerical and kindred	100.0	---	10.0	---	20.0	---	50.0	20.0	---
Sales workers	100.0	---	---	---	4.0	20.0	60.0	12.0	4.0
Craftsmen, foremen	100.0	4.8	8.3	22.6	15.5	24.9	21.4	2.4	---
Operatives	100.0	1.3	7.7	15.4	16.7	30.8	25.6	2.6	---
Private household	100.0	7.7	38.5	30.8	15.4	---	---	7.7	---
Service workers	100.0	---	20.8	33.3	24.9	16.7	4.2	---	---
Laborers, except farm and mine	100.0	5.8	31.1	26.2	15.5	10.7	10.7	---	---
Farmers and farm managers	100.0	1.9	28.1	28.8	6.7	16.5	11.6	3.7	2.6
Farm laborers	100.0	9.0	44.0	32.0	4.0	11.0	---	---	---

Farming was not associated with educational attainment. It is extremely likely, however, that many of the farmers in the lower educational groups are sharecroppers. As such, they would more nearly fall in the category with farm and other laborers.

By race of household head, the relationships between education and occupation are similar to the total; within each race there is evidence of increasing skill of occupation associated with increasing education. For white heads, this relationship is clearly discernible. For nonwhites, however, there are too few in the higher educational groups for valid observations concerning higher skilled occupations.

Education by Class of Relative Economic Deprivation

Education of household heads was closely associated with economic well-being. Among households in Classes 1 and 2, nearly half had completed less than 5 years of school; only 1 in 25 had completed high school (table 18). The proportion of heads completing high school increased progressively from 2.4 percent of Class 1 to nearly half of Class 5 households. The general relationship of increasing economic well-being with increasing education was observed in both white and nonwhite households. Economic well-being is also directly associated with education of the spouse. The proportion completing high school increased from 6 percent of Class 1 households to two-thirds of Class 5 (table 50). Women without educational training are even more handicapped than men in securing employment because they are unable to do jobs demanding physical strength. Their principal alternatives are domestic service or certain types of seasonal work in agriculture, with the latter rapidly disappearing due to increasing mechanization. This largely explains the low proportion of spouses from economically deprived households in the labor force.

Besides economic well-being being highly dependent upon whether the spouse is employed along with her husband, the education of the couple appears to be directly correlated. Thus, along with increasing education of the head of household, there is increasing probability that his wife is also employed at a job that is commensurate with her educational training. This emphasizes the dual role of education of both head and spouse on economic well-being.

Household Income by Employment Status

As mentioned previously, household income is a composite of income received by all individuals from all sources--work income such as wages and salaries and net business receipts and nonwork income consisting of rent, interest dividends retirement annuities, disability compensations, and welfare. As was shown, employment by other family members, particularly wives, is associated with increasing economic well-being. However, the household head was the only income recipient in two-fifths of all households and received 60 percent or more of the income in three-fourths of all households (tables 12 and 13). Thus, relating the employment status and occupation of household heads to total household income from all sources has validity only to the extent that they are the major income earners.

Table 18.--Educational attainment of heads of rural households, by household size-income and by race, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Years of schooling	Household size-income class											
	Total		Class 1		Class 2		Class 3		Class 4		Class 5	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
All household heads:												
Reporting education	1,001	100.0	244	100.0	243	100.0	167	100.0	165	100.0	183	100.0
None	42	4.2	13	5.3	13	5.4	11	6.6	5	3.0	---	---
1-4 years	244	24.4	114	46.7	83	34.3	26	15.6	13	7.9	8	4.4
5-6 years	175	17.5	59	24.2	53	21.9	29	17.4	21	12.7	13	7.1
7 years	69	6.9	12	4.9	19	7.9	11	6.6	14	8.5	13	7.1
8 years	110	11.0	18	7.4	31	12.8	25	15.0	20	12.1	16	8.7
9-11 years	161	16.1	22	9.0	27	11.2	38	22.8	31	18.8	43	23.5
12 years	135	13.5	5	2.0	13	5.4	17	10.2	42	25.5	58	31.7
13-15 years	42	4.2	1	0.4	1	0.4	8	4.8	11	6.7	21	11.5
16 years or more	23	2.3	---	---	2	0.8	2	1.2	8	4.8	11	6.0
Not reporting	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
White household heads:												
Reporting education	549	100.0	44	100.0	88	100.0	106	100.0	139	100.0	172	100.0
None	15	2.7	1	2.3	4	4.5	5	4.7	5	3.6	---	---
1-4 years	60	10.9	16	36.4	19	21.6	13	12.3	7	5.0	5	2.9
5-6 years	68	12.4	12	27.3	12	13.6	15	14.2	17	12.2	12	7.0
7 years	49	8.9	3	6.8	12	13.6	9	8.5	12	8.6	13	7.6
8 years	69	12.6	3	6.8	18	20.5	17	16.0	16	11.5	15	8.7
9-11 years	114	20.8	5	11.4	13	14.8	25	23.6	28	20.1	43	25.0
12 years	120	21.9	3	6.8	9	10.2	16	15.1	38	27.3	54	31.4
13-15 years	35	6.4	1	2.3	1	1.1	4	3.8	9	6.5	20	11.6
16 years or more	19	3.5	---	---	---	---	2	1.9	7	5.0	10	5.8
Not reporting	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nonwhite household heads:												
Reporting education	452	100.0	200	100.0	154	100.0	61	100.0	26	100.0	11	100.0
None	27	6.0	12	6.0	9	5.8	6	9.8	---	---	---	---
1-4 years	184	40.7	98	49.0	64	41.6	13	21.3	6	23.1	3	27.3
5-6 years	107	23.7	47	23.5	41	26.6	14	23.0	4	15.4	1	9.1
7 years	20	4.4	9	4.5	7	4.5	2	3.3	2	7.7	---	---
8 years	41	9.1	15	7.5	13	8.4	8	13.1	4	15.4	1	9.1
9-11 years	47	10.4	17	8.5	14	9.1	13	21.3	3	11.5	---	---
12 years	15	3.3	2	1.0	4	2.6	1	1.6	4	15.4	4	36.4
13-15 years	7	1.5	---	---	---	---	4	6.6	2	7.7	1	9.1
16 years or more	4	0.9	---	---	2	1.3	---	---	1	3.8	1	9.1
Not reporting	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Approximately four-fifths of all household heads were in the labor force (table 51). This proportion rose, however, from 64 percent of those with household incomes of less than $1,000 to 95 percent for those with incomes of $5,000 or more. Unemployment was only 3.4 percent of the total civilian labor force but 5 percent among households with incomes below $2,000. Household heads that were not in the labor force comprised a third of all households with incomes under $2,000. These were principally retired heads but also include totally disabled heads and female heads that gave their major activity as "housewife."

Occupation and Economic Well-Being

Household income is closely related to the occupations of heads of households. Slightly more than half of those who were employed were in households with total incomes of $3,000 or more, compared with only 20 percent of those who were not in the labor force (table 52). A high proportion of professionals, managers and officials, clerical and sales workers, and draftmen and operatives were in the upper income groups. Farmers dominated the highest income group--$10,000 or more--as well as some of the lowest income groups. This is a result of including sharecroppers in the same category with other farmers. White heads of households dominated the higher skilled occupations and the higher income categories; nonwhite heads were predominantly in low skill occupations and dominated the lower income categories.

Slightly more than half of household heads were employed in the nonfarm sector of the economy (table 19). Half of all white-collar workers were in households in Class 5. Blue-collar workers were slightly lower in economic well-being; about a fourth were in Classes 1 and 2, along with half of nonfarm laborers. It is the agricultural sector that contains most of the low skill jobs and low incomes. These are farm sharecroppers and farm laborers. Four-fifths of farm sharecroppers and 90 percent of farm laborers headed households that were classed here as economically deprived. Most of these were nonwhite. For detailed occupation by household size-income class, see table 53.

Average Hours Worked Per Week

The average hours worked per week were obtained for all employed heads except those whose major occupation was farm proprietor. Included in the estimate are farmers whose major occupation was nonfarm and all farm laborers.

The majority of household heads were employed full time (table 54). Only 7 percent reported a workweek of 35 hours or less. Half were included in the 36-45 hour group that brackets the standard 40 hour workweek. The sizable proportion working 46 or more hours per week (44 percent) is probably attributable to the peak demands of agriculture at the time of the survey as well as dual job holding.

A higher proportion of nonwhite than white heads reported less than a full workweek, 11 percent and 4 percent, respectively. Additionally, 4 percent of nonwhite heads reported seasonal or irregular employment. Thus, it would appear that about 15 percent of nonwhite heads are employed only part time.

Table 19.--Major occupation of heads of rural households, by household size-income class and by race, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Major occupation	Household size-income class					
	Total	1	2	3	4	5
	Number					
All household heads	787	181	166	133	138	169
Nonagricultural sector	420	42	79	89	93	117
White-collar skills 1/	118	1	8	18	29	62
Blue-collar skills 2/	186	11	40	38	50	47
Nonfarm laborers 3/	116	30	31	33	14	8
Agricultural sector	367	139	87	44	45	52
Farm proprietors 4/	147	23	19	25	35	45
Sharecroppers	120	57	37	13	7	6
Farm laborers	100	59	31	6	3	1
White household heads	423	20	49	80	115	159
Nonagricultural sector	275	4	24	55	81	111
White-collar skills	103	-	3	14	26	60
Blue-collar skills	132	1	14	26	46	45
Nonfarm laborers	40	3	7	15	9	6
Agricultural sector	148	16	25	25	34	48
Farm proprietors	104	5	9	18	29	41
Sharecroppers	33	3	11	7	4	6
Farm laborers	11	4	5	-	1	1
Nonwhite household heads	364	161	117	53	23	10
Nonagricultural sector	145	38	55	34	12	6
White-collar skills	15	1	5	4	3	2
Blue-collar skills	54	10	26	12	4	2
Nonfarm labor	76	27	24	18	5	2
Agricultural sector	219	123	62	19	11	4
Farm proprietors	43	15	10	7	7	4
Sharecroppers	87	53	26	6	2	-
Farm laborers	89	55	26	6	2	-
	Percent					
All household heads	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nonagricultural sector	53.3	23.2	47.6	66.9	67.4	69.3
White-collar skills	15.6	0.6	4.8	13.5	21.0	36.7
Blue-collar skills	23.6	6.1	24.1	28.6	36.3	27.8
Nonfarm labor	14.7	16.6	18.7	24.8	10.2	4.7
Agricultural sector	46.6	76.7	52.4	33.1	32.6	30.8
Farm proprietors	18.7	12.7	11.4	18.8	25.4	26.6
Sharecroppers	15.2	31.5	22.3	9.8	5.1	3.6
Farm laborers	12.7	32.6	18.7	4.5	2.2	0.6
All household heads	100.0	23.0	21.1	16.9	17.5	21.5
Nonagricultural sector	100.0	10.0	18.8	21.2	22.1	27.8
White-collar skills	100.0	0.8	6.8	15.3	24.6	52.5
Blue-collar skills	100.0	5.9	21.5	20.4	26.9	25.3
Nonfarm labor	100.0	25.9	26.7	28.4	12.1	6.9
Agricultural sector	100.0	37.9	23.7	12.0	12.3	14.2
Farm proprietors	100.0	15.6	12.9	17.0	23.8	30.6
Sharecroppers	100.0	47.5	30.8	10.8	5.8	5.0
Farm laborers	100.0	59.0	31.0	6.0	3.0	1.0

1/ Professional, technical, proprietors, and managers, except farm, clerical, sales, and kindred.
2/ Craftsmen, operatives, and service workers, except private household.
3/ Includes private household workers.
4/ Excludes sharecroppers.

Unemployment

Unemployment in Last 5 Years

Employed heads of households (excluding those whose major occupation was farming) were asked a series of questions in 1966 relating to unemployment during the previous 5-year period. These were: (a) Have you been unemployed during the last 5 years? (b) how many times were you unemployed? (c) what was the total length of time you were unemployed? and (d) how many other jobs have you had in the last 5 years?

Of the employed labor force, 12 percent reported that they had been unemployed at some time during the last 5 years (table 55). This percentage was fairly uniform among age groups, except for those over 65 and those under 25. In these age groups the numbers responding to the questions were too few on which to base a valid conclusion regarding differences. Most employed heads 65 or older had farming as their major occupation; hence, they were not asked the question on unemployment.

Of those who were unemployed at some time during the last 5 years a majority were unemployed more than once. About half of them were unemployed 5 months or longer. There was no apparent difference in the proportion of unemployment during the last 5 years by race.

Different Jobs Held in Last 5 Years

The number of different jobs held in the last 5 years can indicate (a) the extent of an individual's mobility with respect to changing to higher paying jobs or (b) the extent to which an individual has difficulty securing and keeping a regular job. Thus, the responses to the question "How many other jobs have you had in the last 5 years?" cannot be interpreted without reference to a number of other attributes, such as education, occupation, and income.

Nearly three-fifths of employed heads had held the same jobs during the 5 years immediately preceding the survey (table 55). A slightly higher proportion of nonwhite than white heads had held the same jobs. The number of other jobs held increased with decreasing age of head.

Potential Unemployment of Spouses

As was shown, unemployment among heads of households was relatively low, amounting to 3.6 percent of the labor force. Spouses had a considerably higher unemployment rate of 13 percent. 9/ It was believed, however, that traditional methods of determining unemployment understated the number of persons who

9/ To determine unemployment, all heads and spouses that were not employed were asked if they were looking for work and what they were doing to try to find a job. To be considered unemployed, a person needed to have recently made some effort to find a job, ranging from registering at the unemployment office to merely asking friends about jobs. This is approximately comparable to Bureau of Census and Bureau of Labor Statistic's procedures.

desired jobs and who might look for a job if they thought one was available. All spouses who were not in the labor force were asked "If a job were available for which you were qualified, would you accept employment?"

Two-fifths of spouses that were not in the labor force indicated that they would accept a job (table 20). By race, three-fifths of nonwhite spouses, compared with a fourth of white spouses, desired employment. Among spouses in Class 1 and 2 households, this proportion was more than half.

If those spouses who desired a job were added to the rolls of the unemployed, their potential unemployment rate would rise to 46 percent. Potential unemployment, as defined, would then account for a third of white spouses, three-fifths of nonwhite spouses, and more than half of spouses of Class 1 and 2 households.

Converted to expanded totals for the area, 13,500 spouses of rural households would be available for employment. This compares with 15,300 who were actually employed. It is improbable that all spouses who indicated that they would accept a job would do so if the opportunity were present. It is highly unlikely that all are employable in terms of age, health and, particularly, education and training. The data are believed to be illustrative, however, of the magnitude of joblessness among women.

Adult Training and Job Mobility

Interest in Adult Training

Household heads and spouses were asked whether they would take education or special training courses if such courses were available and free of charge. About half of all household heads and slightly more than half of the spouses answered "yes" (table 56). Three-fifths or more of heads and spouses of Class 1 households indicated a desire for training. These should logically have the greatest economic incentive for self improvement. Their somewhat greater expressed interest in adult training is also associated with the greater proportion of nonwhites. Three-fifths of all nonwhite heads and two-thirds of nonwhite spouses indicated interest in training courses; the respective proportions for the white population were 43 percent and 47 percent, respectively (table 57).

The types of training most frequently desired by men were crafts, 61 percent, and industrial operations, 13 percent. Women requested training for industrial operations, clerical and secretarial jobs, professional and technical work, and service skills, in that order. There was a progressive preference for white collar over blue collar training associated with increasing economic well-being (as indicated by Classes 1 through 5).

The uniformly high interest in job training irrespective of categories of relative economic need indicates that other factors are also responsible for determining interest, such as age, health, formal education, work experience, family and occupational responsibilities, and attitudes toward change.

Table 20.--Would spouse who was not in the labor force accept a job if one were available for which she were qualified, rural households by household size—income class and race, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Race and household size-income class	All spouses not in the labor force		
	Total reporting	Would not accept job	Would accept job
	Number		
Spouses by race:			
All spouses	467	276	191
White	254	190	64
Nonwhite	213	86	127
Spouses by household size-income class:			
All spouses	467	276	191
Class 1	144	60	84
Class 2	101	57	44
Class 3	79	51	28
Class 4	70	50	20
Class 5	73	58	15
	Percent		
All spouses	100.0	59.1	40.9
White	100.0	74.8	25.2
Nonwhite	100.0	40.4	59.6
All spouses	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	54.4	68.8	33.5
Nonwhite	45.6	31.2	66.5
All spouses	100.0	59.1	40.9
Class 1	100.0	41.7	58.3
Class 2	100.0	56.4	43.6
Class 3	100.0	64.6	35.4
Class 4	100.0	71.4	28.6
Class 5	100.0	79.5	20.5
All spouses	100.0	100.0	100.0
Class 1	30.8	21.7	44.0
Class 2	21.6	20.7	23.0
Class 3	16.9	18.5	14.7
Class 4	15.0	18.1	10.5
Class 5	15.6	21.0	7.9

The high interest in training by adults also has possible significance to present or proposed adult training programs in the Coastal Plain. Job training is frequently viewed as a direct means of aiding those in greatest need by upgrading their skills and economic productivity. But many of those in greatest need may lack the educational and other attributes to advance beyond simple manual skills. A local demand for even these skills may be lacking because of insufficient local economic growth. Under such circumstances it is likely that adult training, in order to be effective, must be viewed in the perspective of upgrading the entire labor force as a means of stimulating overall economic growth and employment within the area.

Interest in Changing Jobs or Moving

All heads of households were asked a series of questions regarding their willingness to change jobs for higher pay, to commute to better paying jobs in other locations, and to move from the community, if necessary, in order to secure higher income.

Over half of them indicated a willingness to change to a higher paying job (table 58). For Class 1 household heads, whose incentive to change jobs would seem greatest, this proportion was 60 percent. The median wage needed to induce a change in jobs was about $55 per week for Class 1 heads and ranged upward to more than $100 per week for Class 5 heads. Nonwhite heads, also generally having a greater economic incentive, showed greater willingness to change jobs than white heads--63 percent and 46 percent, respectively (table 59). The median wage required to induce a change of jobs, $55 for nonwhite and $95 for white, is a differential that probably reflects their current relative economic status.

Although most rural household heads would change jobs for a price, less than a third were willing to move or relocate 50 miles to secure such a job. Again, greater potential mobility was shown by heads of Class 1 and 2 households (39 percent and 30 percent) and by nonwhite heads (38 percent) than was true of all heads.

Relatively few household heads (16 percent) were willing to move 200 miles or more to improve their incomes. Heads of Class 1 households and nonwhite heads indicated a slightly greater willingness of about 20 percent.

In evaluating the willingness of household heads to move in search of better job opportunity, we must recognize the massive outmigration from the area that has already taken place and the probable selectivity of the process. To a large degree, the questions on willingness to migrate were asked of those who, for various reasons, did not join this vast stream. They would be expected to differ in their attributes from those who left.

In a phase of a study directed specifically to the heads of farm households in the Coastal Plain, Marr concluded that potential mobility increased with decreasing age and economic status, but was not related to formal

educational achievement. 10/ Thus an expressed willingness to become mobile does not necessarily impart a capacity on the individual to improve his economic status through mobility. Many heads of farm households who expressed willingness to change jobs or move to new locations were handicapped because they had little formal schooling. The rather high potential for mobility of heads of Class 1 households and of nonwhite heads, together with the lower educational achievement of these groups, suggests that Marr's conclusions regarding mobility of heads of farm households may be equally valid for nonfarm heads.

Income Versus Job Security

The choices an individual makes regarding change are influenced by his outlook on an uncertain future and his willingness or unwillingness to discard something familiar and sure for something untried, and hence, unsure. In a choice between the present and a higher paying job, for example, an individual must weigh the chances for additional income against his appraisal of the risk or uncertainty associated with the new job.

Heads of households were asked to select which of three types of jobs they preferred: (a) a job that pays only a moderate income but which you are sure of keeping (b) a job that pays a good income but which you have a 50/50 chance of losing or (c) a job that pays an extremely good income if you succeed at it, but in which you lose almost everything if you don't succeed.

Eighty-five percent of them chose the job paying only a moderate income but having high job security. In Class 1 and 2 households, 90 percent of them preferred job security over income; only 1 percent and 5 percent, respectively, had a high preference for income over job security. Since the questions were not asked in households having a family income of $10,000 or more, the full scale of income versus job security is not available from the study. It is significant, however, that a fifth of heads of Class 5 households chose income over job security. This probably reflects the alternative job opportunities open to persons with the education and skill levels typical of heads in Class 5 and the general shortage of lower skilled jobs at reasonable pay.

By race, there was a higher preference for security among nonwhites than among whites. This would be expected due to the preponderance of nonwhites in the lower income groups. Also, if a nonwhite believes that job discrimination exists, he may take a job with greater security but lower pay.

PROSPECTIVE

The severity and the historical persistence of the problems in the Coastal Plain precludes easy or quick solutions. The study reported here,

10/ Marr, John Michael, An Analysis of Potential Farm Labor Mobility in the Northern Coastal Plain Region of South Carolina, Ph.D. Dissertation, Clemson University, 1967.

however, has pointed out a number of characteristics of the population and the area that are of probable significance to both programs of assistance for the poor and those of human resource development.

The low quality of housing occupied by the rural poor presents a complex problem. Only one-third own their housing. The greater proportion occupy rent free or for services relating to farm sharecropping and farm labor. Even though this rent-free housing is incremental to their incomes, it also incurs an occupational obligation. Generally, they are not free to change occupations without also changing housing. On the other hand, since there is little demand for this housing except by agricultural workers, there is little economic incentive for owners to make substantial housing improvements, except those sufficient to obtain the quantity and quality of agricultural labor that they need. Public programs to substantially improve the housing of many of the rural poor will require different types of incentives from those governing the commercial rental market.

What the poor scholastic achievement of youth from economically deprived households points to is the need for special programs of preschool training and other types of environmental assistance. New educational approaches may be needed to overcome the apparent obstacles to many of these children completing high school.

As an aftermath of the massive outmigration of young adults, large numbers of dependent children are left with their grandparents. Their parents work and pay taxes to other areas. This places an extra burden on local educational and other social services. Some method of transfer payments may be needed to equalize the burden.

Training, retraining, and job placement services for adults appear essential if income improvement is to be realized within the present generation. Programs of adult remedial education are probably a prerequisite for many of the population in greatest need. The prospects for success of such programs are enhanced by the expressed desire on the part of people to help themselves. Their high interest in job training and their willingness to change jobs are essential to the success of such programs. Their reluctance to leave the area and their high preference for job security over income will need to be taken into account if such programs are to elicit their full participation.

Programs of assistance to economically deprived families and individuals must differentiate broadly between (a) cases in which their potential for self-help is seriously limited--cases in which welfare, social security, and similar payments appear to be a more efficient alternative and (b) cases in which their potential warrants public investment to improve the skills and other income producing resources at their disposal.

The factors that limit an individual's income earning capacity fall logically into two general types:

(1) Factors that reside largely in physical limitations of advanced age, disability, and sex, which are not amenable to change 11/ and

(2) factors that are subject to modification through programs of education and training. These include largely the skills and attitudes of the labor force.

The two types are not mutually exclusive. The capacity of the individual for change is tempered by the combination of his physical and acquired characteristics. The limitations of advanced age or disability, for example, are modified by education and attitudes. Thus, in reality, the solutions to many human resource problems may involve mixtures of self-help and welfare assistance. The classification is useful primarily as a starting point for defining the wide latitude of these problems and to indicate the course for further study. Research currently underway may modify this classification as additional information is brought to light.

A Profile of Economically Deprived Households

Households in Classes 1 and 2, defined as economically deprived, may be meaningfully grouped in the following categories based on the age, physical health, and sex of the household head. The significance of these groupings is as follows:

Household heads 65 and older.--Of all sample household heads 65 years of age and older, 57 percent were in Class 1 and 2 households, defined here as economically deprived (table 21). Problems of income and need for this older age group are not likely to be solved through increased productive employment on their part, but rather through welfare, and other types of assistance. For these households the adequacy of their coverage by social security and other retirement programs is particularly important, as are their asset positions and their health and housing problems.

Disabled household heads under 65.--Of all rural heads of households in this category in the sample, 65 percent were in Class 1 and 2 households. While the need for nonwork income bulks large in many of these situations, for many others increased productive work is feasible. Since the household heads are all under 65 years of age, many have useful productive lives provided they can be trained or retrained to better utilize their talents. It is possible that a person is disabled for his present occupational skill, yet is adaptable to training for new skills within the limits of his health. The types of disabilities, along with other attributes, determine this group's potential for training or retraining. The potential of the spouse for income improvement, in these cases, may be greater than that of the household head.

11/ Sex was considered a physical limitation in that certain occupations requiring physical strength are generally closed to women. Race was not considered to be a limiting factor even though it is a generic or physical characteristic that is not amenable to change. Any adverse effects associated with racial differentiation are considered to be amenable to change.

Table 21.--A profile of heads of rural households based on age, disability, and sex, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Age, disability, and sex	Household size-income class		
	Total	Classes 1 and 2	Classes 3 to 5
	Number		
All household heads	1,002	487	515
Heads 65 years of age or older	184	105	79
Heads under 65 years of age:			
Disabled	139	91	48
Not disabled	679	291	388
Males 45-64 years of age	240	92	148
Males under 45 years of age	373	157	216
Females	66	42	24
	Percent		
All household heads	100.0	100.0	100.0
Heads 65 years of age or older	18.4	21.6	15.3
Heads under 65 years of age:			
Disabled	13.9	18.7	9.3
Not disabled	67.8	59.8	75.3
Males 45-64 years of age	24.0	18.9	28.7
Males under 45 years of age	37.2	32.2	41.9
Females	6.6	8.6	4.7
All heads	100.0	48.6	51.4
Heads 65 years of age or older	100.0	57.1	42.9
Heads under 65 years of age:			
Disabled	100.0	65.5	34.5
Not disabled	100.0	42.9	57.1
Males 45-64 years of age	100.0	38.3	61.7
Males under 45 years of age	100.0	42.1	57.9
Females	100.0	63.6	36.4

Able-bodied male household heads 45 to 64.--To the extent that advancing age may limit types of adjustments involving either extensive training or geographic mobility, this group is frequently referred to as "boxed in." Many are still employed in farming; many others have until recently worked in agriculture. These are probably the chief victims of the mechanization of agriculture in that their skills have become obsolete. They comprised 19 percent of all household heads in Classes 1 and 2. The problems of this group are extremely diverse because of the wide span in age and the probable variation in education, training, work experience, and attitude toward change. Their family responsibilities, the resources they have at their disposal, their willingness to train, and other attributes will dictate the types of individual remedial assistance needed.

Able-bodied male household heads under 45.--The remaining productive life of this group warrants long-range investment by society for training, retraining, business loans, and geographic relocation, if needed, to secure better jobs. The needs of these families are greater than those of other groups because of the high incidence of dependent children. The potential of these families to improve their incomes is also greater. They comprised nearly a third of all economically deprived households.

Able-bodied female heads under 65.--Women heading households have many of the same problems as the categories of male heads discussed previously. The distinct difference of many other problems, however, warrants separate treatment. Within this group are widows who are living from savings and estate income and incorrectly included in the category. Some of the most extreme cases of need are also in this category.

APPENDIX

Measures of Sampling Variability

The data are based on a 1.733 percent sample of rural households and are subject to sampling variability. This can be estimated from the following table:

Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (number)								
	25	50	75	100	150	200	300	500	1000
	Percentage								
2 or 98	2.8	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4
5 or 95	4.4	3.1	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.7
10 or 90	6.0	4.2	3.5	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9
15 or 85	7.1	5.0	4.1	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1
20 or 80	8.0	5.7	4.6	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3
25 or 75	8.7	6.1	5.0	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4
35 or 65	9.6	6.7	5.5	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5
50	10.0	7.1	5.8	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6

Chances are about 2 out of 3 that the difference due to sampling variability between a sample estimate and the figure that would have been obtained by interviews with all households is less than the standard error. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference is less than twice the standard error and 99 out of 100 that it is less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the standard error.

The standard errors are relatively large for percentages based on small numbers. Also, the standard errors are proportionally larger for small percentages than for large ones.

When comparing two sample percentages, for example, the percentages completing a given grade of school between separate groups, the standard errors are somewhat larger than those shown in the table. The standard error of the difference between two percentages is approximately the square root of the sum of the squared standard errors of the two estimated percentages considered separately. If the standard error as computed is greater than the difference between the percentages, it is doubtful that a meaningful difference exists, for the probability is approximately 1 out of 3 that a difference equal to the standard error could occur due to chance.

For base numbers and estimated percentages falling between those given in the table of the standard errors, linear interpolation will provide results that are satisfactory for most purposes. Formulas for computing the standard errors and for computing more appropriate odds can be found in most statistical textbooks.

Comparability of Data with 1960 Census of Population

The Censuses of Population and Housing define rural population as all persons living outside cities of 2,500 or more population or living outside areas defined as "urban fringe" (the suburbs or urbanized areas adjacent to cities of 50,000 or more). 12/ This study excluded the census-defined rural households in built-up residential areas adjacent to towns of 2,500 to 50,000 as well.

These areas were excluded because the characteristics of their populations are typically urban rather than open-country rural or small town. The areas excluded from the rural samples were usually the residential sections of towns extending beyond the city limits. In some cases, the area was an unincorporated residential subdivision that might be several miles from the city.

Some 15,000 suburban households classified as rural by the 1960 Census of Population were excluded from the study. Thus, of 72,550 rural households counted by the Census, only 57,700 (80 percent) were encompassed by the study, which materially affects the comparability of the data with 1960 Census data on rural population and housing.

Comparability of Data With 1964 Census of Agriculture

The 1964 Census of Agriculture was taken in the fall and winter of 1964 with an average date of enumeration for the study area of about mid-December. The Census enumerated all farm operators irrespective of where they lived. About 10 percent of census farm operators did not reside on the farm they operated. The household survey, taken in the spring of 1966, had a time lag of nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ years. The Census definition of a farm was used, along with many other census terms and definitions. The survey, however, enumerated households and, in the process, determined whether the household head operated a farm. Thus, census farmers were not included in the survey if they lived outside the area defined as rural.

Nonresident farmers are typically white owners and part owners who operate fairly large farms. Lack of full coverage of some of these could explain the fact that survey farms are somewhat smaller than census farms and have a slightly higher proportion of nonwhite tenants.

12/ For a more detailed discussion of Census definitions see U. S. Bureau of Census, U. S. Census of Population: 1960, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1962.

Table 22.--Tenure of farm operator and gross sales of farm products by major farm enterprise and by race, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Tenure and gross sales of farm products by race	Major farm enterprise								
	Total reporting		Tobacco		Cotton		Other		Not reported
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.
All farm operators	313	100.0	263	84.0	31	9.9	15	---	4
Reporting tenure	311	100.0	263	100.0	31	100.0	15	100.0	---
Full owners	130	41.8	107	40.7	12	38.7	11	73.3	---
Part owners	37	11.9	29	11.0	7	22.6	1	6.7	---
Sharecroppers	120	38.5	108	41.1	8	25.8	2	13.3	2
Other tenants	24	7.7	19	7.2	4	12.9	1	6.7	---
Tenure not reported	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
White farm operators	166	---	139	---	16	---	10	---	1
Reporting tenure	165	100.0	139	100.0	16	100.0	10	100.0	---
Full owners	91	55.2	75	54.0	8	50.0	8	80.0	---
Part owners	31	18.8	25	18.0	5	31.3	1	10.0	---
Sharecroppers	33	20.0	30	21.6	2	12.5	1	10.0	---
Other tenants	10	6.1	9	6.5	1	6.3	---	---	---
Tenure not reported	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Nonwhite farm operators	147	---	124	---	15	---	5	---	3
Reporting tenure	146	100.0	124	100.0	15	100.0	5	100.0	2
Full owners	39	26.7	32	25.8	4	26.7	3	60.0	---
Part owners	6	4.1	4	3.2	2	13.3	---	---	---
Sharecroppers	87	59.6	78	62.9	6	40.0	1	20.0	2
Other tenants	14	9.6	10	8.1	3	20.0	1	20.0	1
Tenure not reported	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
All farm operators	313	---	263	---	31	---	15	---	4
Reporting sales of farm products	307	100.0	258	100.0	31	100.0	15	100.0	3
Less than $50	2	0.7	---	---	1	3.2	1	6.7	---
$50-$249	3	1.0	---	---	---	---	1	6.7	2
$250-$499	9	2.9	6	2.3	2	6.5	1	6.7	---
$500-$999	20	6.5	16	6.2	3	9.7	1	6.7	---
$1,000-$2,499	61	19.9	49	19.0	6	19.4	5	33.3	1
$2,500-$4,999	78	25.4	68	26.4	7	22.6	3	20.0	---
$5,000-$9,999	77	25.1	75	29.1	---	---	2	13.3	---
$10,000-$19,999	37	12.1	31	12.0	5	16.1	1	6.7	---
$20,000 or more	20	6.5	13	5.0	7	22.6	---	---	---
Not reported	6	---	5	---	---	---	---	---	1
White farm operators	166	---	136	---	16	---	10	---	1
Reporting sales of farm products	162	100.0	133	100.0	16	100.0	10	100.0	---
Less than $50	1	0.6	---	---	---	---	1	10.0	---
$50-$249	1	0.6	---	---	---	---	1	10.0	---
$250-$499	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
$500-$999	3	1.9	2	1.5	1	6.3	---	---	---
$1,000-$2,499	18	11.1	16	11.8	---	---	2	20.0	---
$2,500-$4,999	30	18.5	24	17.6	3	18.8	3	30.0	---
$5,000-$9,999	55	34.0	53	39.0	---	---	2	20.0	---
$10,000-$19,999	34	21.0	28	20.6	5	31.3	1	10.0	---
$20,000 or more	20	12.3	13	9.6	7	43.8	---	---	---
Not reported	4	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	1
Nonwhite farm operators	147	---	124	---	15	---	5	---	3
Reporting sales of farm products	145	100.0	122	100.0	15	100.0	5	100.0	3
Less than $50	1	0.7	---	---	1	6.7	---	---	---
$50-$249	2	1.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
$250-$499	9	6.2	6	4.9	2	13.3	1	20.0	---
$500-$999	17	11.7	14	11.5	2	13.3	1	20.0	---
$1,000-$2,499	43	29.7	33	27.0	6	40.0	3	60.0	1
$2,500-$4,999	48	33.1	44	36.1	4	26.7	---	---	---
$5,000-$9,999	22	15.2	22	18.0	---	---	---	---	---
$10,000-$19,999	3	2.1	3	2.5	---	---	---	---	---
$20,000 or more	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Not reported	2	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 23.--Nonagricultural establishments: Number, employment, and payrolls, 10-county area of Northeast Coastal Plain, South Carolina, selected years, 1956-66

Item	1956	1960	1961	1963	1964	1965	1966
Number of nonagricultural establishments:							
Mining	6	2	2	4	3	6	6
Contract construction	384	263	247	259	285	568	605
Manufacturing	446	373	366	375	376	519	535
Transportation and other public utilities	161	126	122	132	133	225	243
Wholesale trade	357	206	216	228	222	420	428
Retail trade	2,196	1,089	1,090	1,111	1,118	2,548	2,543
Finance, insurance, and real estate	339	148	153	148	180	538	572
Services	1/ 1,065	324	319	363	389	1,578	1,630
Unclassified establishments	175	---	---	---	---	86	102
Employment in nonagricultural establishments:							
Mining	11	---	---	---	---	---	---
Contract construction	3,937	3,677	2,698	3,300	3,506	5,091	6,457
Manufacturing	20,780	23,332	24,930	29,839	31,005	32,509	37,748
Transportation and other public utilities	2,003	2,102	2,141	2,367	2,418	2,619	2,779
Wholesale trade	2,873	2,225	2,299	2,559	2,658	3,284	3,454
Retail trade	13,118	11,900	11,704	12,696	13,137	14,879	16,422
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,115	1,474	1,570	1,675	1,815	3,298	3,451
Services	1/ 4,437	3,327	3,539	4,127	4,387	8,457	9,535
Unclassified establishments	262	---	---	---	---	51	96
Payrolls in nonagricultural establishments($1000)							
Mining	24	---	---	---	---	---	---
Contract construction	8,196	12,402	8,422	10,607	11,679	14,892	24,584
Manufacturing	55,272	76,121	62,508	110,174	122,721	126,920	152,660
Transportation and other public utilities	5,920	8,043	8,566	10,312	11,053	11,372	13,324
Wholesale trade	8,040	8,224	8,632	10,470	11,094	12,688	14,168
Retail trade	25,988	28,293	28,585	33,735	36,514	39,232	44,504
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,064	5,903	6,270	7,492	8,349	13,824	15,272
Services	1/ 7,536	6,738	7,349	9,322	10,421	19,208	22,784
Unclassified establishments	440	---	---	---	---	88	248

1/ Not comparable due to a change in definition.

Source: County Business Patterns, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, reports for the specified years.

Table 24.--Outmigration of population, by age group, Northeast Coastal Plain, South Carolina 1940-60

Total population						
1940		1950		1960		Net outmigration plus mortality
Age group	Population	Age group	Population	Age group	Population	
Under 10 years	103,810	10 to 19 years	93,844	20 to 29 years	56,724	47,086
10 to 19 years	99,898	20 to 29 years	68,494	30 to 39 years	55,433	44,465
20 to 29 years	75,781	30 to 39 years	56,845	40 to 49 years	49,106	26,675
Less than 30 years	279,489	10 to 39 years	219,183	20 to 49 years	161,263	118,226
Nonwhite population						
Under 10 years	59,861	10 to 19 years	53,125	20 to 29 years	23,241	36,620
10 to 19 years	56,362	20 to 29 years	34,683	30 to 39 years	22,179	34,183
20 to 29 years	41,797	30 to 39 years	25,868	40 to 49 years	20,241	21,556
Less than 30 years	158,020	10 to 40 years	113,676	20 to 49 years	65,661	92,359

Source: Censuses of Population, Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce.

Table 25.--Number of rural households and population, by age group and by race, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Item	Total		White households		Nonwhite households	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Number of households	1,002	100.0	549	100.0	453	100.0
Farm operator households[1]	313	31.2	166	30.2	147	32.5
Nonfarm households[2]	689	68.8	383	69.8	306	67.5
Open country households[3]	862	86.0	454	82.7	408	90.1
Rural place households[4]	140	14.0	95	17.3	45	9.9
Population of households	4,404	100.0	1,971	100.0	2,433	100.0
Farm operator households	1,496	34.0	671	34.0	825	33.9
Nonfarm households	2,908	66.0	1,300	66.0	608	66.1
Open country households	3,852	87.4	1,633	82.9	2219	91.2
Rural place households	552	12.6	338	17.1	214	8.8
Average size of households						
All households	4.4	---	3.6	---	5.4	---
Farm operator households	4.8	---	4.0	---	5.6	---
Nonfarm households	4.2	---	3.4	---	5.3	---
Open country households	4.5	---	3.6	---	5.4	---
Rural place households	3.9	---	3.6	---	4.8	---
Population by age group						
All households	4,404	100.0	1,971	100.0	2,433	100.0
Less than 5 years	485	11.0	170	8.6	315	13.0
5-9 years	606	13.8	205	10.4	401	16.5
10-14 years	641	14.6	230	11.8	411	16.7
15-19 years	536	12.2	213	10.8	323	13.3
20-24 years	261	5.9	131	6.6	130	5.4
25-29 years	192	4.4	102	5.1	90	3.7
30-34 years	178	4.0	84	4.8	84	3.5
35-44 years	489	11.1	250	12.7	239	9.8
45-54 years	414	9.4	232	11.7	182	7.5
55-64 years	299	6.8	166	8.4	133	5.5
65 years and older	303	6.9	178	9.0	125	5.1
Average size of household	4.4	---	3.6	---	5.4	---
Farm operator households	1,496	100.0	671	100.0	825	100.0
Less than 5 years	127	8.5	48	7.2	79	9.6
5-9 years	204	13.6	73	10.9	130	15.8
10-14 years	243	16.2	94	14.0	149	18.1
15-19 years	202	13.5	79	11.8	123	14.9
20-24 years	79	5.3	42	6.3	38	4.6
25-29 years	42	2.8	18	2.7	24	2.9
30-34 years	58	3.9	30	4.5	29	3.5
35-44 years	196	13.1	105	15.6	91	11.0
45-54 years	174	11.6	91	13.6	83	10.1
55-64 years	114	7.6	55	8.2	58	7.0
65 years and older	57	3.8	36	5.0	21	2.5

Continued

Table 25.--Number of rural households and population, by age group and by race, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966--Continued

Item	Total		White households		Nonwhite households	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Nonfarm households	2,908	100.0	1,300	100.0	1,608	100.0
Less than 5 years	358	12.3	122	9.4	236	14.7
5-9 years	404	13.9	131	10.1	272	16.9
10-14 years	398	13.7	139	10.7	258	16.1
15-19 years	334	11.5	134	10.3	199	12.4
20-24 years	180	6.2	89	6.8	92	5.7
25-29 years	151	5.2	83	6.4	68	4.2
30-34 years	119	4.1	64	4.9	55	3.4
35-44 years	290	10.0	144	11.1	148	9.2
45-54 years	241	8.3	141	10.8	100	6.2
55-64 years	186	6.4	111	8.5	76	4.7
65 years and older	247	8.5	142	10.9	104	6.5
Open country households	3,852	100.0	1,633	100.0	2,219	100.0
Less than 5 years	433	11.2	140	8.6	293	13.2
5-9 years	534	13.9	165	10.1	369	16.7
10-14 years	570	14.7	194	11.9	376	16.9
15-19 years	378	12.1	173	10.6	294	13.3
20-24 years	176	5.9	109	6.7	117	5.3
25-29 years	169	4.4	86	5.3	83	3.7
30-34 years	161	4.2	80	4.9	81	3.7
35-44 years	426	11.0	214	13.1	212	9.6
45-54 years	353	9.2	188	11.5	165	7.4
55-64 years	248	6.4	135	8.2	113	5.1
65 years and older	265	6.9	149	9.1	116	5.2
Rural place households	552	100.0	338	100.0	214	100.0
Less than 5 years	52	9.4	30	8.9	22	10.3
5-9 years	72	13.0	40	11.8	32	15.0
10-14 years	71	12.9	36	10.7	35	16.4
15-19 years	69	12.5	40	11.8	29	13.6
20-24 years	35	6.3	22	6.5	13	6.1
25-29 years	23	4.2	16	4.7	7	3.3
30-34 years	17	3.1	14	4.1	3	1.4
35-44 years	63	11.4	36	10.7	27	12.6
45-54 years	61	11.1	44	13.0	17	7.9
55-64 years	51	9.2	31	9.2	20	9.3
65 years and older	38	6.9	29	8.6	9	4.2

1/Head of household operated a farm.
2/Households other than farm operator households, irrespective of farm or nonfarm location.
3/Households outside towns, villages or other areas with "block structure" housing.
4/Towns and villages of under 2,500 population except for the urban fringe of towns of 2,500 population or more.

Table 26.--Native characteristics of heads of rural households and their spouses, by residence and race, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Characteristics	Unit	Total	Race		Residence			
			White	Nonwhite	Farm	Nonfarm	Open country	Rural place
Where head was born								
Households reporting	Number	1,001	548	453	312	689	861	140
Percentage distribution:	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In South Carolina or North Carolina	Percent	96.0	93.8	96.0	98.1	95.1	96.4	92.8
The same or adjoining county	Percent	88.5	85.2	88.5	92.9	86.5	89.7	80.7
Another county	Percent	7.5	8.6	7.5	5.2	8.6	6.7	12.1
Outside South Carolina or North Carolina	Percent	4.0	6.2	4.0	1.9	4.9	3.6	7.2
Length of residence in the same or adjoining county								
Households reporting	Number	999	548	451	311	688	859	140
All of life	Percent	85.0	80.8	90.0	90.4	82.6	86.9	73.6
20 years or more	Percent	7.8	8.9	6.4	6.8	4.1	6.1	5.7
15-19 years	Percent	1.5	2.0	0.9	0.6	1.7	2.2	2.1
10-14 years	Percent	1.4	2.0	0.7	1.3	1.5	1.2	2.9
5-9 years	Percent	1.4	2.0	0.7	0.6	3.2	1.3	3.6
Less than 5 years	Percent	2.9	4.2	1.3	0.3	7.0	2.4	12.1
Where head was reared								
Households reporting	Number	1,001	548	453	312	689	862	139
Farm or open country	Percent	90.2	86.5	94.7	96.2	87.2	93.4	69.1
In a town of under 2,500 pop.	Percent	4.6	6.6	2.2	---	6.1	2.8	17.3
In a town of over 2,500 pop.	Percent	2.7	3.6	1.5	---	3.5	2.1	6.5
Both farm and town	Percent	2.5	3.3	1.6	3.8	3.2	1.7	7.1
Where spouse was reared								
Households reporting	Number	793	450	343	284	609	672	111
Farm or open country	Percent	86.8	80.9	94.5	92.7	83.5	89.6	69.4
In a town of under 2,500 pop.	Percent	6.1	8.4	2.9	3.9	7.3	4.4	16.2
In a town of over 2,500 pop.	Percent	5.5	8.4	1.7	2.8	7.1	4.3	13.5
Both farm and town	Percent	1.6	2.2	0.9	0.7	2.1	1.8	0.9

Table 27.--Years of schooling completed for household heads and spouses, by residence and race, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Years of schooling completed	Heads of households		Spouses	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All households	1,001	100.0	795	100.0
None	42	4.2	15	1.9
1-4 years	244	24.4	100	12.6
5-6 years	175	17.5	99	12.6
7 years	69	6.9	62	7.8
8 years	110	11.0	85	10.7
9-11 years	161	16.1	174	21.9
12 years	135	13.5	186	23.4
13-15 years	42	4.2	40	5.0
16 years or more	23	2.3	34	4.3
Median years	7.6		9.6	
Open country households	861	100.0	685	100.0
None	37	4.2	12	1.8
1-4 years	217	25.1	90	13.0
5-6 years	157	18.3	88	12.8
7 years	59	6.8	58	8.5
8 years	93	10.8	74	10.8
9-11 years	137	15.9	157	23.1
12 years	109	12.7	153	22.3
13-15 years	36	5.0	28	4.1
16 years or more	16	1.3	25	3.6
Median years	7.4		9.4	
Rural place households	140	100.0	110	100.0
None	5	3.6	3	2.7
1-4 years	27	19.3	10	9.1
5-6 years	18	12.9	11	10.1
7 years	10	7.1	4	3.6
8 years	17	12.1	11	10.0
9-11 years	24	17.1	17	15.5
12 years	26	18.6	33	30.0
13-15 years	6	4.3	12	10.9
16 years or more	7	5.0	9	8.2
Median years	8.6		11.8	
Farm households	313	100.0	284	100.0
None	6	1.9	1	0.4
1-4 years	79	25.2	26	9.2
5-6 years	63	20.1	39	13.7
7 years	21	6.7	26	9.2
8 years	24	7.7	35	12.3
9-11 years	58	18.5	67	23.6
12 years	40	12.8	58	20.4
13-15 years	13	4.2	17	6.0
16 years or more	9	2.9	15	5.3
Median years	7.4		9.7	

Continued

Table 27.--Years of schooling completed for household heads and spouses, by residence and race, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966--Continued

Years of schooling completed	Heads of households		Spouses	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Nonfarm households	688	100.0	511	100.0
None	36	5.1	14	2.9
1-4 years	165	23.8	74	14.3
5-6 years	112	16.4	60	11.7
7 years	48	7.0	36	7.0
8 years	86	12.5	50	9.8
9-11 years	103	15.0	107	21.1
12 years	95	13.8	128	25.0
13-15 years	29	5.2	23	4.5
16 years or more	14	1.3	19	3.7
Median years	7.8		9.6	
White households	549	100.0	451	100.0
None	15	2.7	4	0.9
1-4 years	60	10.9	18	4.0
5-6 years	68	12.4	35	7.8
7 years	49	8.9	34	7.5
8 years	69	12.6	43	9.5
9-11 years	114	20.8	94	20.8
12 years	120	21.9	138	35.0
13-15 years	35	6.4	34	7.5
16 years or more	19	3.5	31	6.9
Median years	9.4		11.9	
Nonwhite households	452	100.0	344	100.0
None	27	6.0	11	3.2
1-4 years	184	40.7	82	23.8
5-6 years	107	23.7	64	18.6
7 years	20	4.4	28	8.1
8 years	41	9.1	42	12.2
9-11 years	47	10.4	80	23.3
12 years	15	3.3	28	8.1
13-15 years	7	1.5	6	1.7
16 years or more	4	0.9	3	8.9
Median years	5.3		7.5	
Illiteracy				
All households	209	20.9	76	9.6
Open country households	191	22.2	70	10.2
Rural place households	18	12.9	6	5.5
Farm operator households	61	19.5	16	5.6
Nonfarm households	148	21.5	60	11.7
White households	48	8.7	13	2.9
Nonwhite households	161	35.6	63	18.3

Table 28.--Total family income from all sources, by race and residence of household head, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Family income	Total	Race		Residence			
		White	Nonwhite	Farm	Nonfarm	Open country	Rural place
All households	1,002	549	453	313	689	862	140
Less than $1,000	166	43	123	45	121	152	14
$1,000-$1,999	205	67	138	61	144	183	22
$2,000-$2,999	177	74	103	54	123	145	32
$3,000-$4,999	184	121	63	54	130	156	28
$5,000-$7,499	137	117	20	38	99	122	15
$7,500-$9,999	62	58	4	19	43	46	16
$10,000 or more	71	69	2	42	29	58	13
Median income dollars	2,733	4,500	1,748	2,930	2,640	2,655	3,150
Percentage of households							
All households	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $1,000	16.6	7.8	27.2	14.4	17.6	17.7	10.0
$1,000-$1,999	20.5	12.2	30.5	19.5	21.0	21.3	15.7
$2,000-$2,999	17.6	13.5	22.7	17.2	17.8	16.8	22.8
$3,000-$4,999	18.1	22.0	13.9	17.2	18.5	17.8	20.0
$5,000-$7,499	13.6	21.3	4.4	12.1	14.3	14.1	10.7
$7,500-$9,999	6.4	10.6	0.9	6.1	6.6	5.6	11.4
$10,000 or more	7.1	12.6	0.4	13.4	4.2	6.8	9.3
Percentage by race and residence							
All households	100.0	54.8	45.2	31.2	68.8	86.0	14.0
Less than $1,000	100.0	25.9	74.1	27.1	72.9	91.6	8.4
$1,000-$1,999	100.0	32.7	67.3	29.8	70.2	89.3	10.7
$2,000-$2,999	100.0	41.8	58.2	30.5	69.5	81.9	18.1
$3,000-$4,999	100.0	65.8	34.2	29.3	70.7	84.8	15.2
$5,000-$7,499	100.0	85.4	14.6	27.7	72.3	89.1	10.9
$7,500-$9,999	100.0	93.5	6.5	30.6	69.4	74.2	25.8
$10,000 or more	100.0	97.2	2.8	59.2	40.8	81.7	18.3

Table 29.--Proportion of yearly food needs produced at home, by residence of head of household and by race, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Item	Place of residence					
	Total		Farm		Nonfarm	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Vegetables						
All households reporting	995	100.0	311	100.0	684	100.0
None	265	26.6	15	4.8	250	36.5
Fourth	321	32.3	91	29.3	230	33.6
Half	174	17.5	79	25.4	95	13.9
Three-fourths	146	14.7	79	25.4	67	9.8
All	89	8.9	47	15.1	42	6.1
Not reporting	7	---	2	---	5	---
White households reporting	543	100.0	165	100.0	378	100.0
None	168	30.9	12	7.3	156	41.3
Fourth	151	27.8	40	24.2	111	29.4
Half	80	14.7	39	23.6	41	10.8
Three-fourths	86	15.8	43	26.1	43	11.4
All	58	10.7	31	18.8	27	7.1
Not reporting	6	---	1	---	5	---
Nonwhite households reporting	452	100.0	146	100.0	306	100.0
None	97	21.5	3	2.1	94	30.7
Fourth	170	37.6	51	34.9	119	38.9
Half	94	20.8	40	27.4	54	17.6
Three-fourths	60	13.3	36	24.7	24	7.8
All	31	6.9	16	11.0	15	4.9
Not reporting	1	---	1	---	---	---
Meat						
All households reporting	999	100.0	312	100.0	687	100.0
None	636	63.7	110	35.3	526	76.6
Fourth	194	19.4	81	26.0	113	16.4
Half	87	8.7	62	19.9	25	3.6
Three-fourths	53	5.3	39	12.5	14	2.0
All	29	2.9	20	6.4	9	1.3
Not reporting	1	---	1	---	---	---
White households reporting	548	100.0	165	100.0	383	100.0
None	384	70.1	59	35.8	325	84.9
Fourth	72	13.1	37	22.4	35	9.1
Half	43	7.8	30	18.2	13	3.4
Three-fourths	28	5.1	23	13.9	5	1.3
All	21	3.8	16	9.7	5	1.3
Not reporting	1	---	1	---	---	---
Nonwhite households reporting	451	100.0	147	100.0	304	100.0
None	252	55.9	51	34.7	201	66.1
Fourth	122	27.1	44	29.9	78	25.7
Half	44	9.8	32	21.8	12	3.9
Three-fourths	25	5.5	16	10.9	9	3.0
All	8	1.8	4	2.7	4	1.3
Not reporting	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 30.--Number of persons in household by family income and by race of head of household, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Number of persons in household	Total		Family income: Under $1,000		$1,000-$1,999		$2,000-$2,999		$3,000-$4,999		$5,000-$7,499		$7,500-$9,999		$10,000 or more	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
All households	1,002	100.0	166	100.0	205	100.0	177	100.0	184	100.0	137	100.0	62	100.0	71	100.0
One	76	7.6	38	22.9	15	7.3	11	6.2	7	3.8	2	1.5	1	1.6	2	2.8
Two	201	20.1	40	24.1	44	21.5	41	23.2	32	17.4	26	19.0	9	14.5	9	12.7
Three	166	16.6	27	16.3	34	16.6	20	11.3	28	15.2	28	20.4	12	19.4	17	23.9
Four	160	16.0	15	9.0	21	10.2	22	12.4	30	16.3	36	26.3	16	25.8	20	28.2
Five	130	13.0	10	6.0	23	11.2	18	10.2	30	16.3	24	17.5	11	17.7	14	19.7
Six	80	8.0	8	4.8	17	8.3	16	9.0	15	8.2	14	10.2	6	9.7	4	5.6
Seven	65	6.5	7	4.2	15	7.3	17	9.6	16	8.7	3	2.2	3	4.8	4	5.6
Eight	37	3.7	6	3.6	10	4.9	7	4.0	6	3.3	4	2.9	3	4.8	1	1.4
Nine or more	87	8.7	15	9.0	26	12.7	25	14.1	20	10.9	0	---	1	1.6	0	---
White households	549	100.0	43	100.0	67	100.0	74	100.0	121	100.0	117	100.0	58	100.0	69	100.0
One	44	8.0	16	37.2	9	13.4	8	10.8	6	5.0	2	1.7	1	1.7	2	2.9
Two	137	25.0	16	37.2	22	32.8	28	37.8	29	24.0	25	21.4	8	13.8	9	13.0
Three	107	19.5	6	14.0	12	17.9	11	14.9	24	19.8	25	21.4	12	20.7	17	24.6
Four	108	19.7	5	11.6	9	13.4	10	13.5	20	16.5	32	27.4	13	22.4	19	27.5
Five	82	14.9	0	---	6	9.0	6	8.1	26	21.5	20	17.1	11	19.0	13	18.8
Six	35	6.4	0	---	5	7.5	3	4.1	6	5.0	11	9.4	6	10.3	4	5.8
Seven	20	3.6	0	---	2	3.0	3	4.1	6	5.0	2	1.7	3	5.2	4	5.8
Eight	10	1.8	0	---	1	1.5	3	4.1	2	1.7	0	---	3	5.2	1	1.4
Nine or more	6	1.1	0	---	1	1.5	2	2.7	2	1.7	0	---	1	1.7	0	
Nonwhite households	453	100.0	123	100.0	138	100.0	103	100.0	63	100.0	20	100.0	4	100.0	2	100.0
One	32	7.1	22	17.9	6	4.3	3	2.9	1	1.6	0	---	0	---	0	---
Two	64	14.1	24	19.5	22	15.9	13	12.6	3	4.8	1	5.0	1	25.0	0	---
Three	59	13.0	21	17.1	22	15.9	9	8.7	4	6.3	3	15.0	0	---	0	---
Four	52	11.5	10	8.1	12	8.7	12	11.7	10	15.9	4	20.0	3	75.0	1	50.0
Five	48	10.6	10	8.1	17	12.3	12	11.7	4	6.3	4	20.0	0	---	1	50.0
Six	45	9.9	8	6.5	12	8.7	13	12.6	9	14.3	3	15.0	0	---	0	---
Seven	45	9.9	7	5.7	13	9.4	14	13.6	10	15.9	1	5.0	0	---	0	---
Eight	27	6.0	6	4.9	9	6.5	4	3.9	4	6.3	4	20.0	0	---	0	---
Nine or more	81	17.9	15	12.2	25	18.1	23	22.3	18	28.6	0	---	0	---	0	---

Table 31.--Number and percentage distribution of rural population, by age and race and by household size-income class, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Age and race	Household size-income class											
	Total		Class 1		Class 2		Class 3		Class 4		Class 5	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Total population	4,404	100.0	1,497	100.0	1,027	100.0	626	100.0	653	100.0	601	100.0
Under 5 years	485	11.0	209	14.0	117	11.4	70	11.2	55	8.4	34	5.7
5-9 years	606	13.8	271	18.1	131	12.8	83	13.3	74	11.3	47	7.8
10-14 years	641	14.6	282	18.8	147	14.3	65	10.4	91	13.9	56	9.3
15-19 years	536	12.2	191	12.8	137	13.3	79	12.6	67	10.3	62	10.3
20-24 years	261	5.9	60	4.0	68	6.6	41	6.5	44	6.7	48	8.0
25-29 years	192	4.4	41	2.7	41	4.0	31	5.0	45	6.9	34	5.7
30-34 years	178	4.0	44	2.9	46	4.5	21	3.4	35	5.4	32	5.3
35-44 years	489	11.1	140	9.4	94	9.2	75	12.0	88	13.5	92	15.3
45-54 years	414	9.4	96	6.4	91	8.9	63	10.1	66	10.1	98	16.3
55-64 years	299	6.8	74	4.9	78	7.6	47	7.5	39	6.0	61	10.1
65 years or more	303	6.9	89	5.9	77	7.5	51	8.1	49	7.5	37	6.2
Total white population	1,971	100.0	183	100.0	299	100.0	384	100.0	539	100.0	566	100.0
Under 5 years	170	8.6	12	6.6	35	11.7	45	11.7	46	8.5	32	5.7
5-9 years	205	10.4	15	8.2	24	8.0	53	13.8	66	12.2	47	8.3
10-14 years	230	11.7	24	13.1	36	12.0	38	9.9	78	14.5	54	9.5
15-19 years	213	10.8	27	14.8	34	11.4	43	11.2	51	9.5	58	10.2
20-24 years	131	6.6	10	5.5	20	6.7	24	6.3	33	6.1	44	7.8
25-29 years	102	5.2	3	1.6	11	3.7	23	6.0	35	6.5	30	5.3
30-34 years	94	4.8	2	1.1	15	5.0	15	3.9	30	5.6	32	5.7
35-44 years	250	12.7	22	12.0	23	7.7	41	10.7	77	14.3	87	15.4
45-54 years	232	11.8	17	9.3	33	11.0	40	10.4	51	9.5	91	16.1
55-64 years	166	8.4	23	12.6	31	10.4	25	6.5	29	5.4	58	10.2
65 years or more	178	9.0	28	15.3	37	12.4	37	9.6	43	8.0	33	5.8
Total nonwhite population	2,433	100.0	1,314	100.0	728	100.0	242	100.0	114	100.0	35	100.0
Under 5 years	315	12.9	197	15.0	82	11.3	25	10.3	9	7.9	2	5.7
5-9 years	401	16.5	256	19.5	107	14.7	30	12.4	8	7.0	0	0.0
10-14 years	411	16.9	258	19.6	111	15.2	27	11.2	13	11.4	2	5.7
15-19 years	323	13.3	164	12.5	103	14.1	36	14.9	16	14.0	4	11.4
20-24 years	130	5.3	50	3.8	48	6.6	17	7.0	11	9.6	4	11.4
25-29 years	90	3.7	38	2.9	30	4.1	8	3.3	10	8.8	4	11.4
30-34 years	84	3.5	42	3.2	31	4.3	6	2.5	5	4.4	0	0.0
35-44 years	239	9.8	118	9.0	71	9.8	34	14.0	11	9.6	5	14.3
45-54 years	182	7.5	79	6.0	58	8.0	23	9.5	15	13.2	7	20.0
55-64 years	133	5.5	51	3.9	47	6.5	22	9.1	10	8.8	3	8.6
65 years or more	125	5.1	61	4.6	40	5.5	14	5.8	6	5.3	4	11.4

Table 32.--Selected characteristics of rural housing by household size-income class, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Item	Household size-income class											
	Total		Class 1		Class 2		Class 3		Class 4		Class 5	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Tenure of occupancy												
Households reporting	1,001	100.0	244	100.0	243	100.0	166	100.0	165	100.0	183	100.0
Owns	539	53.8	66	27.0	97	39.9	99	59.6	122	73.9	155	84.7
Rents	462	46.2	178	73.0	146	60.1	67	40.4	43	26.1	28	15.3
Not reporting	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---
Monthly rental												
Households reporting	459	100.0	176	100.0	145	100.0	67	100.0	43	100.0	28	100.0
Rent free	237	51.6	107	60.8	80	55.2	25	37.3	18	41.9	7	25.0
Rent in kind	56	12.2	27	15.3	17	11.7	4	6.0	5	11.6	3	10.7
Less than $20	97	21.1	37	21.0	28	19.3	24	35.8	4	9.3	4	14.3
$20-$29	31	6.8	4	2.3	10	6.9	10	14.9	3	7.0	4	14.3
$30-$39	16	3.5	1	0.6	6	4.1	2	3.0	4	9.3	3	10.7
$40-$49	11	2.4	---	---	3	2.1	2	3.0	5	11.6	1	3.6
$50-$59	1	0.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	3.6
$60-$69	6	1.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	7.0	3	10.7
$70 or more	4	0.9	---	---	1	0.7	---	---	1	2.3	2	7.1
Not reporting	3	---	2	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---
Type of dwelling												
Households reporting	997	100.0	243	100.0	241	100.0	166	100.0	165	100.0	182	100.0
Single	962	96.5	239	98.4	233	96.7	158	95.2	160	97.0	172	94.5
Duplex	12	1.2	1	0.4	3	1.2	5	3.0	---	---	3	1.6
Multiple	2	0.2	2	0.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Trailer	15	1.5	1	0.4	4	1.7	---	---	4	2.4	6	3.3
Other	6	0.6	---	---	1	0.4	3	1.8	1	0.6	1	0.5
Not reporting	5	---	1	---	2	---	1	---	---	---	1	---

Continued

Table 32.--Selected characteristics of rural housing by household size-income class, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966--continued

Item	Total		Household size-income class: Class 1		Class 2		Class 3		Class 4		Class 5	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Running water												
Households reporting	1,002	100.0	244	100.0	243	100.0	167	100.0	165	100.0	183	100.0
Cold only	108	10.8	31	12.7	38	15.6	26	15.6	9	5.5	4	2.2
Hot and cold	502	50.1	28	11.5	72	29.6	95	56.9	137	83.0	170	92.9
Inside hand pump	40	4.0	18	7.4	12	4.9	4	2.4	5	3.0	1	0.5
Outside hand pump	303	30.2	151	61.9	99	40.7	35	21.0	12	7.3	6	3.3
Well	22	2.2	7	2.9	9	3.7	3	1.8	1	0.6	2	1.1
Neighbor	18	1.8	5	2.0	10	4.1	3	1.8	---	---	---	---
Spring or creek	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other	9	0.9	4	1.6	3	1.2	1	0.6	1	0.6	---	---
Type toilet facility												
Households reporting	999	100.0	244	100.0	242	100.0	165	100.0	165	100.0	183	100.0
None	43	4.3	24	9.8	10	4.1	8	4.8	1	0.6	---	---
Outhouse	429	42.9	183	75.0	151	62.4	56	33.9	29	17.6	10	5.5
Chemical	1	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	0.5
Flush	526	52.7	37	15.2	81	33.5	101	61.2	135	81.8	172	994.0
Not reporting	3	---	---	---	1	---	2	---	---	---	---	---
Bathtub or shower												
Households reporting	1,002	100.0	244	100.0	243	100.0	167	100.0	165	100.0	183	100.0
No	487	48.6	207	84.8	168	69.1	67	40.1	33	20.0	12	6.6
Yes	515	51.4	37	15.2	75	30.9	100	59.9	132	80.0	171	93.4
Racial composition of neighborhood												
Households reporting	1,000	100.0	243	100.0	243	100.0	167	100.0	164	100.0	183	100.0
All white	248	24.8	11	4.5	34	14.0	49	29.3	67	40.9	87	47.5
All negro	143	14.3	61	25.1	43	17.7	25	15.0	11	6.7	3	1.6
Mixed	609	60.9	171	70.4	166	68.3	93	55.7	86	52.4	93	50.8
Not reporting	2	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
Condition of dwelling												
Households reporting	1,000	100.0	244	100.0	243	100.0	166	100.0	164	100.0	183	100.0
Sound	422	42.2	41	16.8	58	23.9	73	44.0	101	61.6	149	81.4
New/nearly new	148	14.8	10	4.1	23	9.5	21	12.7	36	22.0	58	31.7
Excellent upkeep	274	27.4	31	12.7	35	14.4	52	31.3	65	39.6	91	49.7
Deteriorating	215	31.5	91	37.3	97	39.9	54	32.5	47	28.7	26	14.2
Exterior paint	125	12.5	29	11.9	35	14.4	25	15.1	23	14.0	13	7.1
Interior paint/paper	115	11.5	33	13.5	36	14.8	18	10.8	18	11.0	10	5.5
Unfinished interior	75	7.5	29	11.9	26	10.7	11	6.6	6	3.7	3	1.6
Dilapidated	263	24.3	112	25.8	88	36.1	39	23.4	16	9.7	8	4.3
Floor, ceiling, and wall sag	28	2.8	11	4.5	12	4.9	3	1.8	1	0.6	1	0.5
Holes, cracks	55	5.5	23	9.4	13	5.3	9	5.4	8	4.9	2	1.1
Broken/falling plaster	10	1.0	5	2.0	2	0.8	2	1.2	1	0.6	---	---
Broken windows/screens	48	4.8	24	9.8	17	7.0	5	3.0	2	1.2	---	---
Inadequate original construction	122	12.2	49	20.1	44	18.1	20	12.0	4	2.4	5	2.7
Not reporting	2	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---
Number of rooms												
Households reporting	998	100.0	244	100.0	242	100.0	167	100.0	164	100.0	181	100.0
1 room	4	0.4	1	0.4	2	0.8	---	---	---	---	1	0.6
2 rooms	15	1.5	6	2.5	9	3.7	---	---	---	---	---	---
3 rooms	62	6.2	22	9.0	25	10.3	9	5.4	3	1.8	3	1.7
4 rooms	225	22.5	73	29.9	66	27.3	43	25.7	23	14.0	20	11.0
5 rooms	253	25.4	74	30.3	63	26.0	40	24.0	40	24.4	36	19.9
6 rooms	251	25.2	47	19.3	50	20.7	42	25.1	54	32.9	58	32.0
7 rooms	121	12.1	15	6.1	20	8.3	20	12.0	30	18.3	36	19.9
8 rooms	37	3.7	4	1.6	4	1.7	10	6.0	7	4.3	12	6.6
9 rooms or more	30	3.0	2	0.8	3	1.2	3	1.8	7	4.3	15	8.3
Not reporting	4	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	2	---

Table 33.--Marital status and family composition of rural households, by race and by household size-income class, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Item	Household size-income class											
	Total		Class 1		Class 2		Class 3		Class 4		Class 5	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Marital status of head												
White households	549	100.0	44	100.0	88	100.0	106	100.0	139	100.0	172	100.0
Never married	18	3.3	2	4.5	5	5.7	2	1.9	4	2.9	5	2.9
Married	451	82.1	32	72.7	58	65.9	87	82.1	119	85.6	115	90.1
Widowed	67	12.2	8	18.2	23	26.1	13	12.3	14	10.1	9	5.2
Divorced	5	0.9	1	2.3	0	0.0	1	0.9	1	0.7	2	1.2
Separated	8	1.5	1	2.3	2	2.3	3	2.8	1	0.7	1	0.6
Composition of primary families												
White households	549	100.0	44	100.0	88	100.0	106	100.0	139	100.0	172	100.0
With own children	368	68.5	26	59.1	53	60.2	71	67.0	107	77.0	119	69.2
Both parents present	328	59.7	17	38.6	41	46.6	62	58.5	96	69.1	112	65.1
One parent missing												
Widowed	43	7.8	9	20.5	12	13.6	7	6.6	11	7.9	4	2.3
Divorced or separated	3	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.9	0	0.0	1	0.6
Never married	2	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.2
No own children	173	31.5	18	40.9	35	39.8	35	33.0	32	23.0	53	30.8
Composition of secondary family units												
White secondary families	68	100.0	14	100.0	14	100.0	11	100.0	14	100.0	15	100.0
With dependent children	31	45.6	10	71.4	6	42.8	3	27.3	5	33.7	7	46.7
Both parents present	7	10.3	1	7.1	2	14.3	0	0.0	1	7.1	3	20.0
One parent missing												
Widowed	3	4.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	20.0
Divorced or separated	5	7.4	3	21.4	1	7.1	0	0.0	1	7.1	0	0.0
Never married	2	2.9	1	7.1	1	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Both parents missing	14	20.6	5	35.7	2	14.3	3	27.3	3	21.4	1	6.7
No dependent children	37	54.4	4	28.6	8	57.2	8	73.7	9	64.3	8	53.3
Parents of head or spouse	20	29.4	2	14.3	4	28.6	2	18.2	6	42.9	6	40.0
Other	17	25.0	2	14.3	4	28.6	6	54.5	3	21.4	2	13.3
Marital status of head												
Nonwhite households	453	100.0	200	100.0	155	100.0	61	100.0	26	100.0	11	100.0
Never married	15	3.3	8	4.0	4	2.6	1	1.6	1	3.8	1	9.1
Married	345	76.2	151	75.5	115	74.2	51	83.6	18	69.2	10	90.9
Widowed	72	15.9	30	15.0	28	18.1	9	14.8	5	19.2	0	0.0
Divorced	2	0.4	2	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Separated	19	4.2	9	4.5	8	5.2	0	0.0	2	7.7	0	0.0
Composition of primary families												
Nonwhite households	453	100.0	200	100.0	155	100.0	61	100.0	26	100.0	11	100.0
With own children	341	75.3	165	82.5	114	73.5	39	63.9	17	63.4	6	54.5
Both parents present	281	62.0	131	65.5	95	61.3	36	59.0	14	53.8	5	45.5
One parent missing												
Widowed	40	8.8	21	10.5	14	9.0	2	3.3	3	11.5	0	0.0
Divorced or separated	16	3.5	11	5.5	4	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	9.1
Never married	4	0.9	2	1.0	1	0.6	1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
No own children	112	24.7	35	17.5	41	26.5	22	36.1	9	34.6	5	45.5
Composition of secondary family units												
Nonwhite secondary families	126	100.0	73	100.0	33	100.0	9	100.0	8	100.0	3	100.0
With dependent children	93	83.7	55	75.2	25	75.8	7	77.8	5	62.5	1	33.3
Both parents present	8	6.3	5	6.8	2	6.1	0	0.0	1	12.5	0	0.0
One parent missing												
Widowed	8	6.3	5	6.8	2	6.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3
Divorced or separated	8	6.3	5	6.8	1	3.0	0	0.0	2	25.0	0	0.0
Never married	5	4.0	1	1.4	4	12.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Both parents missing	64	50.8	39	53.4	16	48.5	7	77.8	2	25.0	0	0.0
No dependent children	33	26.2	18	24.7	8	24.3	2	22.2	3	37.5	2	66.6
Parents of head or spouse	13	10.3	8	11.0	2	6.1	0	0.0	2	25.0	1	33.3
Other	20	15.9	10	13.7	6	18.2	2	22.2	1	12.5	1	33.3

Table 34.--Parents' aspirations and expectations for education of their children, rural households by household size-income class, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Item	Household size-income class											
	Total		Class 1		Class 2		Class 3		Class 4		Class 5	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Education parents think children need:												
Parents with children	759	---	208	---	176	---	119	---	127	---	129	---
Reporting education	749	100.0	204	100.0	174	100.0	119	100.0	124	100.0	128	100.0
1-5 years	3	0.4	2	1.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
6-9 years	8	1.1	6	2.9	2	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10-11 years	35	4.7	21	10.3	10	5.7	4	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
12 years	303	40.5	129	63.2	86	49.4	43	36.1	25	20.2	20	15.6
13-15 years	81	10.8	13	6.4	21	12.1	16	13.4	19	15.3	12	9.4
16 years or more	305	40.7	30	14.7	52	29.9	52	43.7	78	62.9	93	72.7
Trade, business school	14	1.9	3	1.5	2	1.1	4	3.4	2	1.6	3	2.3
Not reporting	10	---	4	---	2	---	0	---	3	---	1	---
No children	243	---	36	---	67	---	48	---	38	---	54	---
Education expected of oldest student son:												
With son in school	421	---	139	---	88	---	62	---	69	---	63	---
Reporting education	418	100.0	137	100.0	88	100.0	62	100.0	69	100.0	62	100.0
1-5 years	3	0.7	2	1.5	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
6-9 years	5	1.2	4	2.9	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10-11 years	42	10.0	25	18.2	11	12.5	4	6.5	1	1.4	1	1.6
12 years	145	34.7	73	53.3	34	38.6	23	37.1	11	15.9	4	6.5
13-15 years	32	7.7	5	3.6	6	6.8	7	11.3	7	10.1	7	11.3
16 years or more	159	38.0	23	16.8	25	28.4	23	37.1	45	65.2	43	69.4
Trade, business school	32	7.7	5	3.6	10	11.4	5	8.1	5	7.2	7	11.3
Not reporting	3	---	2	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	1	---
No student son	581	---	105	---	155	---	105	---	96	---	120	---
Education expected of oldest student daughter												
With daughter in school	389	---	136	---	91	---	56	---	58	---	48	---
Reporting education	385	100.0	133	100.0	91	100.0	55	100.0	58	100.0	48	100.0
1-5 years	1	0.3	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
6-9 years	5	1.3	3	2.3	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.1
10-11 years	14	3.6	7	5.3	6	6.6	1	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
12 years	175	45.5	87	65.4	45	49.5	18	32.7	17	29.3	8	16.7
13-15 years	37	9.6	8	6.0	6	6.6	5	9.1	10	17.2	8	16.7
16 years or more	130	33.8	0	15.0	28	30.8	27	49.1	30	51.7	25	52.1
Trade, business school	23	6.0	7	5.3	5	5.5	4	7.3	1	1.7	6	12.5
Not reporting	4	---	3	---	0	---	1	---	0	---	0	---
No student daughter	613	---	108	---	152	---	111	---	107	---	135	---

Table 35.--Household income by amount of education parents think children need and amount expected of oldest student son still in school, by race, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Education parents think children need	Total		Family income: Under $1,000		$1,000-$1,999		$2,000-$2,999		$3,000-$4,999		$5,000-$7,499		$7,500-$9,999		$10,000 or more	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
All households with children	759	---	100	---	159	---	132	---	147	---	113	---	49	---	59	---
Reporting education	749	100.0	97	100.0	158	100.0	129	100.0	145	100.0	113	100.0	48	100.0	59	100.0
1-5 years	3	0.4	1	1.0	2	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
6-9 years	8	1.1	2	2.1	5	3.2	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10-11 years	35	4.7	10	10.3	13	8.2	8	6.2	4	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
12 years	303	40.5	58	59.8	89	56.3	68	52.7	54	37.2	18	15.9	5	10.4	11	18.6
13-15 years	81	10.8	9	9.3	14	8.9	12	9.3	20	13.8	16	14.2	5	10.4	5	8.5
16 years or more	305	40.7	15	15.5	32	20.3	40	31.0	63	43.4	79	69.9	34	70.8	42	71.2
Trade, business school	14	1.9	2	2.1	3	1.9	0	0.0	4	2.8	0	0.0	4	8.3	1	1.7
Not reporting	10	---	3	---	1	---	3	---	2	---	0	---	1	---	0	---
No children	243	---	66	---	46	---	45	---	37	---	24	---	13	---	12	---
White households with children	388	---	14	---	43	---	42	---	90	---	94	---	48	---	57	---
Reporting education	384	100.0	14	100.0	42	100.0	41	100.0	88	100.0	94	100.0	48	100.0	[illegible]	100.0
1-5 years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
6-9 years	3	0.8	0	0.0	3	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10-11 years	2	0.5	0	0.0	1	2.4	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
12 years	108	28.1	7	50.0	23	54.8	17	41.5	33	37.5	13	13.8	5	10.4	10	17.5
13-15 years	46	12.0	3	21.4	4	9.5	4	9.8	12	13.6	13	13.8	5	10.4	5	8.8
16 years or more	218	56.8	4	28.6	10	23.8	20	48.8	41	46.6	68	72.3	34	70.8	41	71.9
Trade, business school	7	1.8	0	0.0	1	2.4	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	4	8.3	1	1.8
Not reporting	4	---	0	---	1	---	1	---	2	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
No children	161	---	29	---	24	---	32	---	31	---	23	---	10	---	12	---
Nonwhite households with children	371	---	86	---	116	---	90	---	57	---	19	---	1	---	2	---
Reporting education	365	100.0	83	100.0	116	100.0	88	100.0	57	100.0	19	100.0	0	---	2	100.0
1-5 years	3	0.8	1	1.2	2	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
6-9 years	5	1.4	2	2.4	2	1.7	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10-11 years	33	9.0	10	12.0	12	10.3	8	9.1	3	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
12 years	195	53.4	51	61.4	66	56.9	51	58.0	21	36.8	5	26.3	0	0.0	1	50.0
13-15 years	35	9.6	6	7.2	10	8.6	8	9.1	8	14.0	3	15.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
16 years or more	87	23.8	11	13.3	22	19.0	20	22.7	22	38.6	11	57.9	0	0.0	1	50.0
Trade, business school	7	1.9	2	2.4	2	1.7	0	0.0	3	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not reporting	6	---	5	---	0	---	2	---	0	---	0	---	1	---	0	---
No children	82	---	37	---	22	---	13	---	6	---	1	---	3	---	0	---
All households with student son	421	---	55	---	84	---	74	---	86	---	55	---	30	---	37	---
Reporting education	418	100.0	54	100.0	83	100.0	74	100.0	86	100.0	55	100.0	29	100.0	37	100.0
1-5 years	3	0.7	1	1.9	1	1.2	1	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
6-9 years	5	1.2	2	3.7	2	2.4	1	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10-11 years	42	10.0	10	18.5	14	16.9	10	13.5	6	7.0	1	1.8	0	0.0	1	2.7
12 years	145	34.7	28	51.9	41	49.4	31	41.9	33	38.4	8	14.5	0	0.0	4	10.8
13-15 years	32	7.7	1	1.9	5	6.0	4	5.4	8	9.3	7	12.7	2	6.9	5	13.5
16 years or more	159	38.0	12	22.2	13	15.7	20	27.0	32	37.2	38	69.1	21	72.4	23	62.2
Trade, business school	32	7.7	0	0.0	7	8.4	7	9.5	7	8.1	1	1.8	6	20.7	4	10.8
Not reporting	3	---	1	---	1	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	1	---	0	---
No student son	581	---	111	---	121	---	103	---	98	---	82	---	32	---	34	---
White households with student son	191	---	4	---	15	---	18	---	45	---	45	---	29	---	35	---
Reporting education	191	100.0	4	100.0	15	100.0	18	100.0	45	100.0	45	100.0	29	100.0	35	100.0
1-5 years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
6-9 years	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10-11 years	11	5.8	1	25.0	3	20.0	3	16.7	3	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.9
12 years	40	20.9	1	25.0	7	46.7	4	22.2	17	37.8	7	15.6	0	0.0	4	11.4
13-15 years	17	8.9	1	25.0	0	0.0	1	5.6	4	8.9	5	11.1	2	6.9	4	11.4
16 years or more	104	54.5	1	25.0	3	20.0	7	38.9	17	37.8	33	73.3	21	72.4	22	62.9
Trade, business school	18	9.4	0	0.0	1	6.7	3	16.7	4	8.9	0	0.0	6	20.7	4	11.4
Not reporting	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
No student son	358	---	39	---	52	---	56	---	76	---	72	---	29	---	34	---
Nonwhite households with student son	230	---	51	---	69	---	56	---	41	---	10	---	1	---	2	---
Reporting education	227	100.0	50	100.0	68	100.0	56	100.0	41	100.0	10	100.0	---	---	2	100.0
1-5 years	3	1.3	1	2.0	1	1.5	1	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
6-9 years	4	1.8	2	4.0	1	1.5	1	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10-11 years	31	13.7	9	18.0	11	16.2	7	12.5	3	7.3	1	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
12 years	105	46.3	27	54.0	34	50.0	27	48.2	16	39.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
13-15 years	15	6.6	0	0.0	5	7.4	3	5.4	4	9.8	2	20.0	0	0.0	1	50.0
16 years or more	55	24.2	11	22.0	10	14.7	13	23.2	15	36.6	5	50.0	0	0.0	1	50.0
Trade, business school	14	6.2	0	0.0	6	8.8	4	7.1	3	7.3	1	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not reporting	3	---	1	---	1	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	1	---	0	---
No student son	223	---	72	---	69	---	47	---	22	---	10	---	3	---	0	---

Table 36.--Age, educational achievement, present address, and occupation of children who left home to stay during 1956-66, rural households, by household size-income class, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina

Item	Household size-income class											
	Total		Class 1		Class 2		Class 3		Class 4		Class 5	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Present age of child who left:												
All age groups	707	100.0	231	100.0	180	100.0	93	100.0	100	100.0	103	100.0
Less than 15	2	0.3	1	0.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1.0
15-19	95	13.4	38	16.5	22	12.2	13	14.0	10	10.0	12	11.7
20-24	322	45.5	117	50.6	83	46.1	36	38.7	47	47.0	39	37.9
25-29	214	30.3	56	24.2	46	25.6	40	43.0	35	35.0	37	35.9
30-34	48	6.8	14	6.1	18	10.0	3	3.2	1	1.0	12	11.7
35-39	19	2.7	3	1.3	9	5.0	---	---	5	5.0	2	1.9
40-44	3	0.4	1	0.4	1	0.6	1	1.1	---	---	---	---
45-49	3	0.4	1	0.4	1	0.6	---	---	1	1.0	---	---
50 or older	1	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1.0	---	---
Education of child who left:												
Reporting education	706	100.0	231	100.0	179	100.0	93	100.0	100	100.0	103	100.0
None	2	0.3	2	0.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1-4 years	38	5.4	22	9.5	11	6.1	3	3.2	2	2.0	---	---
5-6 years	60	8.5	36	15.6	19	10.6	---	---	5	5.0	---	---
7 years	49	6.9	21	9.1	13	7.3	8	8.6	6	6.0	1	1.0
8 years	58	8.2	32	13.9	16	8.9	5	5.4	3	3.0	2	1.9
9-11 years	163	23.1	56	24.2	52	29.1	24	25.8	21	21.0	10	9.7
12 years	243	34.4	58	25.1	60	33.5	36	38.7	44	44.0	45	43.7
13-15 years	67	9.5	4	1.7	5	2.8	12	12.9	12	12.0	34	33.0
16 years or more	26	3.7	---	---	3	1.7	5	5.4	7	7.0	11	10.7
Not reporting	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Median years	11.7		9.1		10.8		12.2		12.3		12.9	
Present address of child:												
Reporting address	700	100.0	230	100.0	179	100.0	92	100.0	97	100.0	102	100.0
South Carolina or North Carolina:												
Same or adjoining county	244	34.9	64	27.8	56	31.3	32	34.8	48	49.5	44	43.1
Outside same or adjoining county:												
Less than 100 miles	58	8.3	9	3.9	14	7.8	5	5.4	14	14.4	16	15.7
Greater than 100 miles	66	9.4	21	9.1	7	3.9	15	16.3	4	4.1	19	18.6
Outside South Carolina or North Carolina												
In southern United States[1/]	54	7.7	16	7.0	15	8.4	5	5.4	10	10.3	8	7.8
In northern United States[2/]	269	38.4	118	51.3	86	48.0	33	35.9	19	19.6	13	12.7
Elsewhere in United States	9	1.3	2	0.9	1	0.6	2	2.2	2	2.1	2	2.0
Not reporting address	7	---	1	---	1	---	1	---	3	---	1	---
Present occupation of child:												
Reporting occupation	451	100.0	155	100.0	159	100.0	57	100.0	63	100.0	67	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred	33	7.3	2	1.3	4	3.7	6	10.5	11	17.5	10	14.9
Farmers and farm managers	17	3.8	6	3.9	7	6.4	---	---	---	---	4	6.0
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	10	2.2	1	0.6	2	1.8	---	---	1	1.6	6	9.0
Clerical and kindred	37	8.2	1	0.6	4	3.7	4	7.0	12	19.0	16	23.9
Sales	20	4.4	3	1.9	5	4.6	6	10.5	1	1.6	5	7.5
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred	67	14.9	15	9.7	15	13.8	13	22.8	14	22.2	10	14.9
Operatives and kindred	57	12.6	25	16.1	18	16.5	2	3.5	5	7.9	7	10.4
Private household workers	18	4.0	7	4.5	6	5.5	2	3.5	2	3.2	1	1.5
Services other than private household	38	8.4	15	9.7	10	9.2	5	8.8	4	6.3	4	6.0
Farm laborers and foremen	23	5.1	20	12.9	2	1.8	---	---	1	1.6	---	---
Laborers, except farm	131	29.0	60	38.7	36	33.0	19	33.3	12	19.0	4	6.0
Not reporting occupation	256	---	76	---	71	---	36	---	37	---	36	---

1/South Atlantic and South Central States.
2/New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central States.

Table 37.--Educational achievement of children of rural households and reason youngest child quit school by household size-income class, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Item	Household size-income class											
	Total		Class 1		Class 2		Class 3		Class 4		Class 5	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Children in school:												
10-14 years	632	100.0	275	43.5	146	23.1	65	10.2	88	13.9	58	9.3
Below age-grade level[1/]	65	100.0	51	78.5	10	15.3	2	3.1	0	0.0	2	3.1
15-19 years	395	100.0	130	32.9	98	24.8	60	15.2	55	13.9	52	13.2
Below age-grade level[1/]	53	100.0	36	67.9	9	17.0	5	9.4	3	5.7	0	0.0
20-24 years	28	100.0	2	7.1	12	42.8	3	10.7	4	14.2	7	25.0
Below age-grade level[1/]	7	100.0	1	14.3	4	57.1	1	14.3	1	14.3	0	0.0
Total 10-24 years	1,055	100.0	407	38.6	256	24.3	128	12.1	147	13.9	117	11.1
Below age-grade level[1/]	125	100.0	88	70.4	23	18.4	8	6.4	4	3.2	2	1.6
Why youngest dropout did not finish high school:[2/]												
Households with dropout	283	---	116	---	82	---	35	---	35	---	15	---
Reporting reason	280	100.0	116	100.0	81	100.0	35	100.0	34	100.0	14	100.0
Poor grades	19	6.8	6	5.2	5	6.2	4	11.4	2	5.9	2	14.3
Poor health	11	3.9	3	2.6	3	3.7	3	8.6	2	5.9	0	0.0
Mentally retarded	12	4.3	7	6.0	1	1.2	2	5.7	2	5.9	0	0.0
Needed at home to work	61	21.8	28	24.1	22	27.2	5	14.3	4	11.8	2	14.3
Refused to attend	61	21.8	22	19.0	17	21.0	5	14.3	12	35.3	5	35.7
Inadequate transportation	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wanted to go to work	53	18.9	22	19.0	14	17.3	10	28.6	5	14.7	2	14.3
Got married	51	18.2	19	16.4	16	19.8	6	17.1	7	20.6	3	21.4
Got pregnant	12	4.3	9	7.8	3	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not reporting reason	3	---	0	---	1	---	0	---	1	---	1	---
No dropout	719	---	128	---	161	---	132	---	130	---	168	---

[1/] A 2-year lag between the age at last birthday and the corresponding grade of school that should have completed if the child entered the first grade at age 6.

[2/] Either at home or who left home during 1956-66.

Table 38.--Reason youngest child quit school, rural households by total family income and by race, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Reason child quit school by race	Total		Family income: Under $1,000		$1,000-$1,999		$2,000-$2,999		$3,000-$4,999		$5,000-$7,499		$7,500-$9,999		$10,000 or more	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
All households with dropout	283	---	56	---	88	---	58	---	46	---	25	---	7	---	3	---
Reporting reason	280	100.0	56	100.0	88	100.0	57	100.0	46	100.0	23	100.0	7	100.0	3	100.0
Poor grades	19	6.8	1	1.8	6	6.8	5	8.8	4	8.7	1	4.3	1	14.3	1	33.3
Poor health	11	3.9	1	1.8	2	2.3	3	5.3	5	10.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mentally retarded	12	4.3	3	5.4	6	6.8	0	0.0	2	4.3	1	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Needed at home to work	61	21.8	18	32.1	17	19.3	13	22.8	9	19.6	2	8.7	0	0.0	2	66.7
Refused to attend	61	21.8	12	21.4	18	20.5	9	15.8	11	23.9	8	34.8	3	42.9	0	0.0
Wanted to go to work	53	18.9	8	14.3	16	18.2	16	28.1	8	17.4	4	17.4	1	14.3	0	0.0
Got married	51	18.2	8	14.3	18	20.5	10	17.5	6	13.0	7	30.4	2	28.6	0	0.0
Got pregnant	12	4.3	5	8.9	5	5.7	1	1.8	1	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not reporting reason	3	---	0	---	0	---	1	---	0	---	2	---	0	---	0	---
No dropout	719	---	110	---	117	---	119	---	138	---	112	---	55	---	68	---
White households with dropout	99	---	7	---	30	---	14	---	23	---	16	---	6	---	3	---
Reporting reason	98	100.0	7	100.0	30	100.0	14	100.0	23	100.0	15	100.0	6	100.0	3	100.0
Poor grades	7	7.1	0	0.0	3	10.0	1	7.1	1	4.3	0	0.0	1	16.7	1	33.3
Poor health	5	5.1	0	0.0	1	3.3	1	7.1	3	13.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mentally retarded	5	5.1	0	0.0	4	13.3	0	0.0	1	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Needed at home to work	13	13.3	1	14.3	3	10.0	2	14.3	4	17.4	1	6.7	0	0.0	2	66.7
Refused to attend	24	24.5	1	14.3	6	20.0	3	21.4	6	26.1	6	40.0	2	33.3	0	0.0
Wanted to go to work	19	19.4	3	42.9	5	16.7	4	28.6	4	17.4	2	13.3	1	16.7	0	0.0
Got married	23	23.5	1	14.3	7	23.3	3	21.4	4	17.4	6	40.0	2	33.3	0	0.0
Got pregnant	2	2.0	1	14.3	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not reporting reason	1	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	1	---	0	---	0	---
No dropout	450	---	36	---	37	---	60	---	98	---	101	---	52	---	66	---
Nonwhite households with dropout	184	---	49	---	58	---	44	---	23	---	9	---	1	---	---	---
Reporting reason	182	100.0	49	100.0	58	100.0	43	100.0	23	100.0	8	100.0	1	100.0	---	---
Poor grades	12	6.6	1	2.0	3	5.2	4	9.3	3	13.0	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Poor health	6	3.3	1	2.0	1	1.7	2	4.7	2	8.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mentally retarded	7	3.8	3	6.1	2	3.4	0	0.0	1	4.3	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Needed at home to work	48	26.4	17	34.7	14	24.1	11	25.6	5	21.7	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Refused to attend	37	20.3	11	22.4	12	20.7	6	14.0	5	21.7	2	25.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Wanted to got to work	34	18.7	5	10.2	11	19.0	12	27.9	4	17.4	2	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Got married	28	15.4	7	14.3	11	19.0	7	16.3	2	8.7	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Got pregnant	10	5.5	4	8.2	4	6.9	1	2.3	1	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not reporting reason	2	---	0	---	0	---	1	---	0	---	1	---	0	---	0	---
No dropout	269	---	74	---	80	---	59	---	40	---	11	---	3	---	2	---

Table 39.--Age at which youngest child quit school, rural households by total family income and by race, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Age child dropped out of school	Total		Family income: Under $1,000		$1,000-$1,999		$2,000-$2,999		$3,000-$4,999		$5,000-$7,499		$7,500-$9,999		$10,000 or more	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
All households with dropout	283	---	56	---	88	---	58	---	46	---	25	---	7	---	3	---
Reporting age	278	100.0	55	100.0	87	100.0	57	100.0	46	100.0	23	100.0	7	100.0	3	100.0
10 or less	15	5.4	2	3.6	4	4.6	6	10.5	2	4.3	1	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
11	4	1.4	1	1.8	2	2.3	0	0.0	1	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
12	6	2.2	3	5.5	0	0.0	2	3.5	1	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
13	15	5.4	6	10.9	6	6.9	0	0.0	2	4.3	1	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
14	25	9.0	11	20.0	6	6.9	4	7.0	3	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3
15	57	20.5	9	16.4	19	21.8	14	24.6	12	26.1	2	8.7	1	14.3	0	0.0
16	63	22.7	8	14.5	20	23.0	12	21.1	11	23.9	9	39.1	2	28.6	1	33.3
17	60	21.6	10	18.2	19	21.8	12	21.1	7	15.2	7	30.4	4	57.1	1	33.3
18 or more	33	11.9	5	9.1	11	12.6	7	12.3	7	15.2	3	13.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not reporting	5	---	1	---	1	---	1	---	0	---	2	---	0	---	0	---
No dropout	719	---	110	---	117	---	119	---	138	---	112	---	55	---	68	---
White households with dropout	99	---	7	---	30	---	14	---	23	---	16	---	6	---	3	---
Reporting age	97	100.0	7	100.0	29	100.0	14	100.0	23	100.0	15	100.0	6	100.0	3	100.0
10 or less	3	3.1	0	0.0	2	6.9	1	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
11	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
12	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
13	5	5.2	0	0.0	3	10.3	0	0.0	1	4.3	1	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
14	6	6.2	2	28.6	2	6.9	0	0.0	1	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3
15	20	20.6	1	14.3	5	17.2	6	42.9	6	26.1	1	6.7	1	16.7	0	0.0
16	33	34.0	2	28.6	9	31.0	4	28.6	9	39.1	6	40.0	2	33.3	1	33.3
17	22	22.7	1	14.3	5	17.2	3	21.4	4	17.4	5	33.3	3	50.0	1	33.3
18 or more	8	8.2	1	14.3	3	10.3	0	0.0	2	8.7	2	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not reporting	2	---	0	---	1	---	0	---	0	---	1	---	0	---	0	---
No dropout	450	---	36	---	37	---	60	---	98	---	101	---	52	---	66	---
Nonwhite households with dropout	184	---	49	---	58	---	44	---	23	---	9	---	1	---	---	---
Reporting age	181	100.0	48	100.0	58	100.0	43	100.0	23	100.0	8	100.0	1	100.0	---	---
10 or less	12	6.6	2	4.2	2	3.4	5	11.6	2	8.7	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
11	4	2.2	1	2.1	2	3.4	0	0.0	1	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
12	6	3.3	3	6.3	0	0.0	2	4.7	1	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
13	10	5.5	6	12.5	3	5.2	0	0.0	1	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
14	19	10.5	9	18.8	4	6.9	4	9.3	2	8.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
15	37	20.4	8	16.7	14	24.1	8	18.6	6	26.1	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
16	30	16.6	6	12.5	11	19.0	8	18.6	2	8.7	3	37.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
17	38	21.0	9	18.8	14	24.1	9	20.9	3	13.0	2	25.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
18 or more	25	13.8	4	8.3	8	13.8	7	16.3	5	21.7	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not reporting	3	---	1	---	0	---	1	---	0	---	1	---	0	---	0	---
No dropout	269	---	74	---	80	---	59	---	40	---	11	---	3	---	2	---

Table 40.--Selected measures of home environment and community participation, rural households by household size-income class, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Item	Household size-income class											
	Total		Class 1		Class 2		Class 3		Class 4		Class 5	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Did (does) parent buy books for children to read?												
Households reporting	658	100.0	190	100.0	155	100.0	97	100.0	109	100.0	107	100.0
No	80	12.2	48	25.3	22	14.2	7	7.2	2	1.8	1	0.9
Yes, sometimes	271	41.2	65	34.2	72	46.5	47	48.5	43	39.4	44	41.1
Yes, many times	164	24.9	8	4.2	26	16.8	24	24.7	48	44.0	58	54.2
Schoolbooks only	139	21.1	68	35.8	34	21.9	18	18.6	15	13.8	4	3.7
Religious books only	4	0.6	1	0.5	1	0.6	1	1.0	1	0.9	0	0.0
Not reporting	23	---	5	---	5	---	3	---	4	---	6	---
Not applicable[1/]	321	---	49	---	83	---	67	---	52	---	70	---
Did (does) parent make children do their school homework?												
Households reporting	650	100.0	189	100.0	154	100.0	95	100.0	109	100.0	103	100.0
No	10	1.5	6	3.2	2	1.3	1	1.1	1	0.9	0	0.0
Yes	583	89.7	168	88.9	142	92.2	86	90.5	98	89.9	89	86.4
Didn't need to	57	8.8	15	7.9	10	6.5	8	8.4	10	9.2	14	13.6
Not reporting	29	---	6	---	6	---	4	---	4	---	9	---
Not applicable[1/]	323	---	49	---	83	---	68	---	52	---	71	---
Did (does) parent know names of any children's teachers?												
Households reporting	651	100.0	191	100.0	154	100.0	95	100.0	108	100.0	103	100.0
No	221	33.9	100	52.4	62	40.3	17	17.9	26	24.1	16	15.5
Yes	430	66.1	91	47.6	92	59.7	78	82.1	82	75.9	87	84.5
Not reporting	28	---	4	---	6	---	4	---	5	---	9	---
Not applicable[1/]	323	---	49	---	83	---	68	---	52	---	71	---
Number of families in last year using service of:												
Library	174	17.4	17	7.0	22	9.0	32	19.2	52	31.5	51	27.9
Public health nurse	196	19.6	54	22.1	45	18.4	41	24.0	37	22.4	20	10.9
Extension agent	114	11.4	12	4.9	20	8.2	20	12.0	22	13.3	40	21.9
Demonstration agent	84	8.4	7	2.9	18	7.4	17	10.2	18	10.9	24	13.1
Voc. ag. teacher	75	7.5	4	1.6	16	6.6	11	6.6	22	13.3	22	12.0
SCS agent	89	8.9	7	2.9	11	4.5	13	7.8	22	13.3	36	19.7
Forest ranger	53	5.3	3	1.2	2	0.8	9	5.4	12	7.3	27	19.8
FHA agent	46	4.6	2	0.8	8	3.3	5	3.0	14	8.5	17	9.3
Attendance at church services:												
All households reporting	1,002	100.0	244	100.0	243	100.0	167	100.0	165	100.0	183	100.0
Regularly	681	68.0	164	67.2	144	59.3	115	68.9	119	72.1	139	76.0
Often	132	13.2	37	15.2	36	14.8	19	11.4	16	9.7	24	13.1
Seldom	130	13.0	31	12.7	42	17.3	23	13.8	24	14.5	10	5.5
No	59	5.9	12	4.9	21	8.6	10	6.0	6	3.6	10	5.5
Attendance at church groups:												
All households reporting	1,001	100.0	244	100.0	243	100.0	167	100.0	165	100.0	182	100.0
Regularly	432	43.2	82	33.6	92	37.9	74	44.3	81	49.1	103	56.6
Often	53	5.3	10	4.1	15	5.6	7	4.2	6	3.6	14	7.7
Seldom	39	3.9	11	4.5	11	4.5	5	3.0	9	5.5	3	1.6
No	477	47.7	141	57.8	124	51.0	81	48.5	69	41.8	62	34.1
Not reporting	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---

[1/] No children or children too young for questions to be applicable.

Table 41.--Number of income recipients in rural households, by place of residence and by race, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Number of income recipients	Place of residence					
	Total		Farm		Nonfarm	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
All households	1002	-	313	-	689	-
Classified by number	930	100.0	271	100.0	659	100.0
None	12	1.3	-	-	12	1.8
1 person	480	51.6	157	57.9	323	49.0
2 persons	345	37.1	86	31.7	259	39.3
3 persons	58	6.2	18	6.6	40	6.1
4 persons	17	1.8	4	1.5	13	1.9
5 persons	12	1.3	3	1.1	9	1.4
6 persons	3	0.3	2	0.7	1	0.2
7 or more persons	3	0.3	1	0.4	2	0.3
Unclassified	72	-	42	-	30	-
White households	549	-	166	-	383	-
Classified by number	479	100.0	125	100.0	354	100.0
None	5	1.0	-	-	5	1.4
1 person	247	51.6	69	55.2	178	50.3
2 persons	191	39.9	43	34.4	148	41.8
3 persons	27	5.6	10	8.0	17	4.8
4 persons	4	0.8	2	1.6	2	0.6
5 persons	4	0.8	1	0.8	3	0.8
6 persons	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 or more persons	1	0.2	-	-	1	0.3
Unclassified	70	-	41	-	29	-
Nonwhite households	453	-	147	-	306	-
Classified by number	451	100.0	146	100.0	305	100.0
None	7	1.6	-	-	7	2.3
1 person	233	51.7	88	60.3	147	47.5
2 persons	154	34.1	43	29.4	111	36.4
3 persons	31	6.9	8	5.4	23	7.5
4 persons	13	2.9	2	1.4	11	3.6
5 persons	8	1.8	2	1.4	6	1.9
6 persons	3	0.7	2	1.4	1	0.3
7 or more persons	2	0.4	1	0.7	1	0.3
Unclassified	2	-	1	-	1	-

Table 42.--Income source of household head, by residence and by race, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Source of income	Place of residence					
	Total		Farm		Nonfarm	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
All households						
Classified by source	914	100.0	268	100.0	646	100.0
Both work and nonwork	184	20.1	55	20.5	129	20.0
Work sources only	605	66.2	210	78.4	395	61.1
Welfare only	24	2.6	-	-	24	3.7
Other non-work only	90	9.8	3	1.1	87	13.5
Both welfare and other	11	1.2	-	-	11	1.7
Unclassified	88	-	45	-	43	-
White households						
Classified by source	470	100.0	124	100.0	346	100.0
Both work and nonwork	95	20.2	29	23.4	66	19.1
Work sources only	296	63.0	95	76.6	201	58.1
Welfare only	7	1.5	-	-	7	2.0
Other non-work only	65	13.8	-	-	65	18.8
Both welfare and other	7	1.5	-	-	7	2.0
Unclassified	79	-	42	-	37	-
Nonwhite households						
Classified by source	444	100.0	144	100.0	300	100.0
Both work and nonwork	89	20.0	26	18.1	63	21.0
Work sources only	309	69.6	115	79.9	194	64.7
Welfare only	17	3.8	-	-	17	5.7
Other non-work only	25	5.6	3	2.1	22	7.3
Both welfare and other	4	0.9	-	-	4	1.3
Unclassified	9	-	3	-	5	-

Table 43.--Sex and race of heads of rural households by total household income, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Sex and race	Household income							
	Total	Under $1,000	$1,000-$1,999	$2,000-$2,999	$3,000-$4,999	$5,000-$7,499	$7,500-$9,999	$10,000 or more
	Number							
All household heads	1,002	166	205	177	184	137	62	71
Male	844	108	154	158	164	131	60	69
Female	158	58	51	19	20	6	2	2
White household heads	549	43	67	74	121	117	58	69
Male	476	24	40	62	106	114	57	67
Female	73	19	21	12	15	3	1	2
Nonwhite household heads	453	123	138	103	63	20	4	2
Male	368	84	108	96	58	17	3	2
Female	85	39	30	7	5	3	1	0
	Percent							
All household heads	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	84.2	65.1	75.1	89.2	89.1	95.6	96.7	97.2
Female	15.8	34.9	24.8	10.8	10.9	4.4	3.2	2.8
White household heads	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	86.7	55.8	68.7	83.8	87.6	97.4	98.3	97.1
Female	13.3	44.2	31.3	16.2	12.4	2.6	1.7	2.9
Nonwhite household heads	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	81.2	68.3	78.3	93.2	92.1	85.0	75.0	100.0
Female	18.8	31.7	21.7	6.8	7.9	15.0	25.0	0.0
All household heads	100.0	16.6	20.5	17.7	18.4	13.7	6.2	7.1
Male	100.0	12.8	18.3	18.7	19.4	15.5	7.1	8.2
Female	100.0	36.7	32.3	12.0	12.7	3.8	1.3	1.3
White household heads	100.0	7.8	12.2	13.5	22.0	21.3	10.6	12.6
Male	100.0	5.0	9.7	13.0	22.3	24.0	12.0	14.1
Female	100.0	26.0	28.8	16.4	20.6	4.1	1.4	2.7
Nonwhite household heads	100.0	27.2	30.5	22.7	13.9	4.4	0.9	0.4
Male	100.0	22.8	29.4	26.1	15.8	4.6	0.8	0.5
Female	100.0	45.9	35.3	8.2	5.9	3.5	1.2	0.0

Table 44.--Age of heads of rural households by sex and by race, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Sex and race	Age of household head						
	Total	Under 25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
	Number						
All household heads	1,002	54	142	228	217	177	184
Male	844	49	134	206	194	139	122
Female	158	5	8	22	23	38	62
White household heads	549	32	77	114	124	98	104
Male	476	30	75	108	114	80	69
Female	7	2	2	6	10	18	35
Nonwhite household heads	453	22	65	114	93	79	80
Male	368	19	59	98	80	59	53
Female	85	3	6	16	13	20	27
	Percent						
All household heads	100.0	5.4	14.2	22.7	21.6	17.7	18.4
Male	100.0	5.5	15.2	23.3	22.0	15.7	13.8
Female	100.0	3.2	5.1	13.9	14.6	24.1	39.2
White household heads	100.0	4.9	13.0	20.7	22.6	17.9	18.9
Male	100.0	6.3	15.8	22.7	23.9	16.8	14.5
Female	100.0	2.7	2.7	8.2	13.7	24.6	47.9
Nonwhite household heads	100.0	4.8	14.3	25.1	20.6	17.4	17.7
Male	100.0	5.2	16.0	26.6	21.7	16.0	14.4
Female	100.0	3.5	7.1	18.8	15.3	23.5	31.8

Table 45.--Level of disability of heads of rural households, by household income, and by race, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Level of disability	Household size-income class															
	Total		Under $1,000		$1,000-$1,999		$2,000-$2,999		$3,000-$4,999		$5,000-$7,499		$7,500-$9,999		$10,000 or more	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
All household heads																
Reporting	1,001	100.0	166	100.0	205	100.0	177	100.0	183	100.0	137	100.0	62	100.0	71	100.0
Not disabled	750	74.9	96	57.8	131	63.9	133	75.1	146	79.8	126	92.0	54	87.1	64	90.1
Partially disabled	142	14.2	38	22.9	38	18.5	22	12.4	20	10.9	11	8.0	8	12.9	5	7.0
Totally disabled	109	10.9	32	19.3	36	17.6	22	12.4	17	9.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.8
Not reporting	1	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	1	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
White household heads																
Reporting	548	100.0	43	100.0	67	100.0	74	100.0	120	100.0	117	100.0	58	100.0	69	100.0
Not disabled	415	75.7	15	34.9	32	47.8	52	70.3	93	77.5	108	92.3	52	89.7	63	91.3
Partially disabled	71	13.0	12	27.9	15	22.4	13	17.6	12	10.0	9	7.7	6	10.3	4	5.8
Totally disabled	62	11.3	16	37.2	20	29.9	9	12.2	15	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.9
Not reporting	1	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	1	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Nonwhite household heads																
Reporting	453	100.0	123	100.0	138	100.0	103	100.0	63	100.0	20	100.0	4	100.0	2	100.0
Not disabled	335	74.0	81	65.9	99	71.7	81	78.6	53	78.6	18	90.0	2	50.0	1	50.0
Partially disabled	71	15.7	26	21.1	23	16.7	9	8.7	8	12.7	2	10.0	2	50.0	1	50.0
Totally disabled	47	10.4	16	13.0	16	11.6	13	12.6	2	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not reporting	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---

Table 46.--Level of disability of heads of rural households, by age, and by race, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Level of disability	Age of household head													
	Total		Under 25		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65 and over	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
All household heads														
Reporting	1,001	100.0	54	100.0	142	100.0	228	100.0	217	100.0	177	100.0	183	100.0
Not disabled	750	74.9	51	94.4	141	99.3	211	92.5	177	81.6	99	55.9	71	38.8
Partially disabled	142	14.2	3	5.6	1	0.7	13	5.7	26	12.0	48	27.1	51	27.9
Totally disabled	109	10.9	---	---	---	---	4	1.8	14	6.5	30	16.9	61	33.3
Not reporting	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
White household heads														
Reporting	548	100.0	32	100.0	177	100.0	114	100.0	124	100.0	98	100.0	103	100.0
Not disabled	415	75.7	30	93.8	76	98.7	107	93.9	105	84.7	50	51.0	47	45.6
Partially disabled	71	13.0	2	6.3	1	1.3	5	4.4	13	10.5	28	28.6	22	21.4
Totally disabled	62	11.3	---	---	---	---	2	1.8	6	4.8	20	20.4	34	33.0
Not reporting	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Nonwhite household heads														
Reporting	453	100.0	22	100.0	65	100.0	114	100.0	93	100.0	79	100.0	80	100.0
Not disabled	335	74.0	21	95.5	65	100.0	104	91.2	72	77.4	49	62.0	24	30.0
Partially disabled	71	15.7	1	4.5	---	---	8	7.0	13	14.0	20	25.3	29	36.3
Totally disabled	47	10.4	---	---	---	---	2	1.8	8	8.6	10	12.7	27	33.8
Not reporting	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 47.--Occupation of heads of rural households, by level of disability and by race, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Employment status and occupation by race	Level of disability							
	Total		Not disabled		Partially disabled		Totally disabled	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
All household heads	1,001	100.0	750	100.0	142	100.0	109	100.0
Employed	787	78.6	690	92.0	89	62.7	8	7.3
Professional, technical	33	3.3	31	4.1	2	1.4	---	---
Farmers, farm managers	267	26.7	223	29.7	39	27.5	5	4.6
Managers, officials, proprietors, except farm	50	5.0	44	5.9	6	4.2	---	---
Clerical workers	10	1.0	9	1.2	1	0.7	---	---
Sales workers	25	2.5	23	3.1	1	0.7	1	0.9
Craftsmen, foremen	84	8.4	80	10.7	4	2.8	---	---
Operatives	78	7.8	74	9.9	3	2.1	1	0.9
Private house workers	13	1.3	9	1.2	4	2.8	---	---
Service workers, except private	24	2.4	19	2.5	5	3.5	---	---
Farm laborers and foremen	100	10.0	82	10.9	18	12.7	---	---
Laborers, except farm	103	10.3	96	12.8	6	4.2	1	0.9
Not employed	214	21.4	60	8.0	53	37.3	101	92.7
Unemployed	28	2.8	10	1.3	12	8.5	6	5.5
Retired	104	10.4	33	4.4	28	19.7	43	39.4
Disabled	58	5.8	2	0.3	7	4.9	49	45.0
Housewife	24	2.4	15	2.0	6	4.2	3	2.8
White household heads	548	100.0	415	100.0	71	100.0	62	100.0
Employed	423	87.2	375	90.3	44	62.0	4	6.5
Professional, technical	25	4.6	24	5.8	1	1.4	---	---
Farmers, farm managers	137	25.0	114	27.5	20	28.2	3	4.8
Managers, officials, proprietors, except farm	44	8.0	41	9.9	3	4.2	---	---
Clerical workers	9	1.6	8	1.9	1	1.4	---	---
Sales workers	25	4.6	23	5.5	1	1.4	1	1.6
Craftsmen, foremen	70	12.8	67	16.1	3	4.2	---	---
Operatives	52	9.5	50	12.0	2	2.8	---	---
Private house workers	2	0.4	---	---	2	2.8	---	---
Service workers, except private	10	1.8	7	1.7	3	4.2	---	---
Farm laborers and foremen	11	2.0	6	1.4	5	7.0	---	---
Laborers, except farm	38	6.9	35	8.4	3	4.2	---	---
Not employed	125	22.8	40	9.7	27	38.0	58	93.5
Unemployed	14	2.6	4	1.0	7	9.9	3	4.8
Retired	67	12.2	26	6.3	16	22.5	25	40.3
Disabled	29	5.3	1	0.2	---	---	28	45.2
Housewife	15	2.7	9	2.2	4	5.6	2	3.2
Nonwhite household heads	453	100.0	335	100.0	71	100.0	47	100.0
Employed	364	80.3	315	94.0	45	63.3	4	8.5
Professional, technical	8	1.8	7	2.1	1	1.4	---	---
Farmers, farm managers	130	28.7	109	32.5	19	26.8	2	4.3
Managers, officials, proprietors, except farm	6	1.3	3	0.9	3	4.2	---	---
Clerical workers	1	0.2	1	0.3	---	---	---	---
Sales workers	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Craftsmen, foremen	14	3.1	13	3.9	1	1.4	---	---
Operatives	26	5.7	24	7.2	1	1.4	1	2.1
Private house workers	11	2.4	9	2.7	2	2.8	---	---
Service workers, except private	14	3.1	12	3.6	2	2.8	---	---
Farm laborers and foremen	89	19.6	76	22.7	13	18.3	---	---
Laborers, except farm	65	14.3	61	18.2	3	4.2	1	2.1
Not employed	89	19.7	20	6.0	26	36.6	43	91.5
Unemployed	14	3.1	6	1.8	5	7.0	3	6.4
Retired	37	8.2	7	2.1	12	16.9	18	38.3
Disabled	29	6.4	1	0.3	7	9.9	21	44.7
Housewife	9	2.0	6	1.8	2	2.8	1	2.1

Table 48.--Level of disability of head of household, by place of residence and by race, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Disability of head by race	Place of residence					
	Total households		Farm operator households		Nonfarm households	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
All heads reporting	1001	100.0	313	100.0	688	100.0
Not disabled	750	74.9	265	84.7	485	70.5
Partially disabled	142	14.2	43	13.7	99	14.4
Totally disabled	109	10.9	5	1.6	104	15.1
Not reporting	1	-	-	-	1	-
White heads reporting	548	100.0	166	100.0	382	100.0
Not disabled	415	75.7	140	84.3	275	72.0
Partially disabled	71	13.0	23	13.9	48	12.6
Totally disabled	62	11.3	3	1.8	59	15.4
Not reporting	1	-	-	-	1	-
Nonwhite heads reporting	453	100.0	147	100.0	306	100.0
Not disabled	335	74.0	125	85.0	210	68.6
Partially disabled	71	15.7	20	13.6	51	16.7
Totally disabled	47	10.4	2	1.4	45	14.7
Not reporting	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 49.--Education, literacy, and disability of rural spouses, by household size-income class, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Item	Household size-income class											
	Total		Class 1		Class 2		Class 3		Class 4		Class 5	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Education of spouse:												
All spouses reporting education.	795	100.0	186	100.0	172	100.0	137	100.0	137	100.0	163	100.0
None	15	1.9	10	5.4	4	2.3	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0
1-4 years.	100	12.6	60	32.3	22	12.8	13	9.5	5	3.6	0	0.0
5-6 years.	99	12.5	40	21.5	33	19.2	13	9.5	6	4.4	7	4.3
7 years.	62	7.8	21	11.3	12	7.0	12	8.8	11	8.0	6	3.7
8 years.	85	10.7	18	9.7	32	18.6	14	10.2	11	8.0	10	6.1
9-11 years	174	21.9	26	14.0	42	24.4	44	32.1	34	24.8	28	17.2
12 years	186	23.4	10	5.4	20	11.6	35	25.5	49	35.8	72	44.2
13-15 years.	40	5.0	1	0.5	5	2.9	6	4.4	11	8.0	17	10.4
16 years or more	34	4.3	0	0.0	2	1.2	0	0.0	9	6.6	23	14.1
Not reporting.	1	---	0	---	0	---	1	---	0	---	0	---
Median years	9.6		6.2		8.5		10.1		12.0		12.4	
Literacy of spouse:												
With less than 6 years school.	216	---	110	---	59	---	27	---	13	---	7	---
Reporting literacy	210	100.0	107	100.0	58	100.0	26	100.0	12	100.0	7	100.0
Cannot read or write	61	29.0	40	37.4	15	25.9	5	19.2	1	8.3	0	0.0
Can read and write	134	63.8	58	54.2	39	67.2	19	73.1	11	91.7	7	100.0
Read only.	10	4.8	7	6.5	2	3.4	1	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Write only	5	2.4	2	1.9	2	3.4	1	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not reporting.	6	---	3	---	1	---	1	---	1	---	0	---
Disability of spouse:												
Reporting.	796	100.0	186	100.0	172	100.0	138	100.0	137	100.0	163	100.0
Not disabled	683	85.8	141	75.8	141	82.0	121	87.7	123	89.8	157	96.3
Partially disabled	98	12.3	38	20.4	27	15.7	15	10.9	13	9.5	5	3.1
Totally disabled	15	1.9	7	3.8	4	2.3	2	1.4	1	0.7	1	0.6

Table 50.--Occupation of employed heads of households, by education of head and by race, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Occupation	Education of employed household heads								
	Total	None	1-4 years	5-7 years	8 years	9-11 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years or more
White employed household heads	423	8	33	86	43	97	110	28	18
Professional, technical, kindred	25	---	---	1	1	4	5	7	7
Managers, officials, proprietors, except farm	44	---	1	2	4	13	18	3	3
Clerical and kindred	9	---	1	---	1	---	5	2	---
Sales workers.	25	---	---	---	1	5	15	3	1
Craftsmen, foremen	70	3	2	17	11	19	16	2	---
Operatives	52	1	---	8	6	17	19	1	---
Private household.	2	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---
Service workers.	10	---	1	5	2	2	---	---	---
Laborers, except farm and mine	38	1	11	8	7	5	6	---	---
Farmers and farm managers.	137	2	12	41	10	30	26	9	7
Farm laborers.	11	1	4	4	---	2	---	---	---
Nonwhite employed household heads.	364	18	144	102	37	40	14	6	3
Professional, technical, kindred	8	---	1	1	---	---	---	3	3
Managers, officials, proprietors, except farm	6	---	---	5	---	---	---	1	---
Clerical and kindred	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---
Sales workers.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Craftsmen, foremen	14	1	5	2	2	2	2	---	---
Operatives	26	---	6	4	7	7	1	1	---
Private household.	11	1	4	4	2	---	---	---	---
Service workers.	14	---	4	3	4	2	1	---	---
Laborers, except farm and mine	65	5	21	19	9	6	5	---	---
Farmers and farm managers.	130	3	63	36	8	14	5	1	---
Farm laborers.	89	8	40	28	4	9	---	---	---

Table 51.--Employment status of household head, by total family income and by race, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Employment status	Total	Family income							
		Under $1,000	$1,000-$1,999	$2,000-$2,999	$3,000-$4,999	$5,000-$7,499	$7,500-$9,999	$10,000 or more
All household heads	1,002	166	205	177	184	137	62	71
In labor force	815	106	146	146	162	130	59	66
Percent of total	81.3	63.9	71.2	82.5	88.0	94.9	95.2	92.9
Armed forces	3	---	---	---	2	1	---	---
Civilian labor force	812	106	146	146	160	129	59	66
Employed	784	94	140	143	155	128	59	65
Unemployed	28	12	6	3	5	1	---	1
Percent civilian labor force	3.4	11.3	4.1	2.1	3.1	0.8	---	1.5
Not in labor force	187	60	59	31	22	7	3	5
Housewife	24	10	7	4	1	2	---	---
Retired	105	32	34	14	14	4	2	5
Disabled	58	18	18	13	7	1	1	---
White household heads	549	43	67	74	121	117	58	69
In labor force	437	15	34	55	101	112	56	64
Percent of total	79.6	34.9	50.7	74.3	83.5	95.7	96.6	92.8
Armed forces	2	---	---	---	1	1	---	---
Civilian labor force	435	15	34	55	100	111	56	64
Employed	421	12	29	55	96	110	56	63
Unemployed	14	3	5	---	4	1	---	1
Percent civilian labor force	3.2	20.0	14.7	---	4.0	0.9	---	1.6
Not in labor force	112	28	33	19	20	5	2	5
Housewife	15	5	5	3	1	1	---	---
Retired	68	14	18	12	13	4	2	5
Disabled	29	9	10	4	6	---	---	---
Nonwhite household heads	453	123	138	103	63	20	4	2
In labor force	378	91	112	91	61	18	3	2
Percent of total	83.4	73.9	81.2	88.3	96.8	90.0	75.0	100.0
Armed forces	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
Civilian labor force	377	91	112	91	60	18	3	2
Employed	363	82	111	88	59	18	3	2
Unemployed	14	9	1	3	1	---	---	---
Percent civilian labor force	3.7	9.9	0.9	3.3	1.7	---	---	---
Not in labor force	75	32	26	12	2	2	1	---
Housewife	9	5	2	1	---	1	---	---
Retired	37	18	16	2	1	---	---	---
Disabled	29	9	8	9	1	1	1	---

Table 52.--Occupation of employed household heads, by total family income and by race, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Occupation	Total	Family income: Under $1,000	$1,000-$1,999	$2,000-$2,999	$3,000-$4,999	$5,000-$7,499	$7,500-$9,999	$10,000 or more
				Number				
All employed household heads	787	94	140	143	157	129	59	65
Professional, technical, and kindred	33	---	2	4	5	7	11	4
Managers, officials, proprietors, except farm	50	1	3	4	8	14	4	16
Clerical and kindred	10	---	---	---	2	6	---	2
Sales workers	25	---	1	1	6	5	8	4
Craftsmen, foremen	84	2	4	13	24	26	11	4
Operatives	78	1	4	17	20	22	10	4
Private households	13	6	6	---	---	1	---	---
Service workers	24	1	7	7	5	3	1	---
Laborers, except farm and mine	103	5	15	34	35	11	1	2
Farmers and farm managers	267	43	58	49	43	32	13	29
Farm laborers	100	35	40	14	9	2	---	---
				Percent				
All employed household heads	100.0	11.9	17.8	18.2	19.9	16.4	7.5	8.3
Professional, technical, and kindred	100.0	---	6.1	12.1	15.2	21.2	33.3	12.1
Managers, officials, proprietors, except farm	100.0	2.0	6.0	8.0	16.0	28.0	8.0	32.0
Clerical and kindred	100.0	---	---	---	20.0	60.0	---	20.0
Sales workers	100.0	---	4.0	4.0	24.0	20.0	32.0	16.0
Craftsmen, foremen	100.0	2.4	4.8	15.5	28.6	30.9	13.1	4.8
Operatives	100.0	1.3	5.1	21.8	25.6	28.2	12.8	5.1
Private households	100.0	46.2	46.2	---	---	7.7	---	---
Service workers	100.0	4.2	29.2	29.2	20.8	12.5	4.2	---
Laborers, except farm and mine	100.0	4.9	14.6	33.0	33.9	10.7	0.9	1.9
Farmers and farm managers	100.0	16.1	21.7	18.4	16.1	11.9	4.9	10.9
Farm laborers	100.0	35.0	40.0	14.0	9.0	2.0	---	---
				Number				
White employed household heads	423	12	29	55	97	111	56	63
Professional, technical, and kindred	25	---	---	2	4	5	10	4
Managers, officials, proprietors, except farm	44	---	2	4	5	13	4	16
Clerical and kindred	9	---	---	---	2	5	---	2
Sales workers	25	---	1	1	6	5	8	4
Craftsmen, foremen	70	1	1	8	21	24	11	4
Operatives	52	---	1	5	11	22	9	4
Private households	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Service workers	10	---	3	1	2	3	1	---
Laborers, except farm and mine	38	---	2	11	14	9	1	1
Farmers and farm managers	137	7	14	21	31	24	12	28
Farm laborers	11	2	5	2	1	1	---	---
Nonwhite employed household heads	364	82	111	88	60	18	3	2
Professional, technical, and kindred	8	---	2	2	1	2	1	---
Managers, officials, proprietors, except farm	6	1	1	---	3	1	---	---
Clerical and kindred	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
Sales workers	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Craftsmen, foremen	14	1	3	5	3	2	---	---
Operatives	26	1	3	12	9	---	1	---
Private households	11	4	6	---	---	1	---	---
Service workers	14	1	4	6	3	---	---	---
Laborers, except farm and mine	65	5	13	23	21	2	---	1
Farmers and farm managers	130	36	44	28	12	8	1	1
Farm laborers	89	33	35	12	8	1	---	---

Table 53.--Employment status and occupation of heads of rural households, by household size-income class and by race, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Employment status and occupation	Household size-income class											
	Total		Class 1		Class 2		Class 3		Class 4		Class 5	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
All household heads	1,002	100.0	244	100.0	243	100.0	167	100.0	165	100.0	183	100.0
Employed	787	78.5	181	74.2	166	68.3	133	79.6	138	83.7	169	92.4
Professional, technical	33	3.3	1	0.4	3	1.2	4	2.4	10	6.1	15	8.2
Farmers, farm managers	267	26.6	80	32.8	56	23.0	38	22.8	42	25.5	51	27.9
Managers, officials, proprietors, except farm	50	5.0	---	---	5	2.1	7	4.2	9	5.5	29	15.8
Clerical workers	10	1.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	7	4.2	3	1.6
Sales workers	25	2.5	---	---	---	---	7	4.2	3	1.8	15	8.2
Craftsmen, foremen	84	8.4	5	2.0	12	4.9	20	12.0	21	12.7	26	14.2
Operatives	78	7.8	4	1.6	15	6.2	16	9.6	23	13.9	20	10.9
Private house workers	13	1.3	8	3.3	3	1.2	1	0.6	1	0.6	---	---
Service workers, except private	24	2.4	2	0.8	13	5.3	2	1.2	6	3.6	1	0.5
Farm laborers and foremen	100	10.0	59	24.2	31	12.8	6	3.6	3	1.8	1	0.5
Laborers, except farm	103	10.3	22	9.0	28	11.5	32	19.2	13	7.9	8	4.4
Not employed	215	21.5	63	25.8	77	31.7	34	20.4	27	16.3	14	7.6
Unemployed	28	2.8	10	4.1	10	4.1	4	2.4	3	1.8	1	0.5
Retired	105	10.5	23	9.4	40	16.5	16	9.6	14	8.5	12	6.6
Disabled	58	5.8	21	8.6	21	8.6	9	5.4	6	3.6	1	0.5
Housewife	24	2.4	9	3.7	6	2.5	5	3.0	4	2.4	---	---
White household heads	549	100.0	44	100.0	88	100.0	106	100.9	139	100.0	172	100.0
Employed	423	77.0	20	45.4	49	55.7	80	75.5	115	82.6	159	92.4
Professional, technical	25	4.6	---	---	1	1.1	2	1.9	8	5.8	14	8.1
Farmers, farm managers	137	25.0	12	27.3	20	22.7	25	23.6	33	23.7	47	27.3
Managers, officials, proprietors, except farm	44	8.0	---	---	2	2.3	5	4.7	9	6.5	28	16.3
Clerical workers	9	1.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	6	4.3	3	1.7
Sales workers	25	4.6	---	---	---	---	7	6.6	3	2.2	15	8.7
Craftsmen, foremen	70	12.8	1	2.3	6	6.8	18	17.0	19	13.7	26	15.1
Operatives	52	9.5	---	---	3	3.4	8	7.5	23	16.5	18	10.5
Private house workers	2	0.4	2	4.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Service workers, except private	10	1.8	---	---	5	5.7	---	---	4	2.9	1	0.6
Farm laborers and foremen	11	2.0	4	9.1	5	5.7	---	---	1	0.7	1	0.6
Laborers, except farm	38	6.9	1	2.3	7	8.0	15	14.2	9	6.5	6	3.5
Not employed	126	23.0	24	54.6	39	44.3	26	24.5	24	17.4	13	7.6
Unemployed	14	2.6	1	2.3	6	6.8	3	2.8	3	2.2	1	0.6
Retired	68	12.4	11	25.0	19	21.6	12	11.3	14	10.1	12	7.0
Disabled	29	5.3	9	20.5	10	11.4	6	5.7	4	2.9	---	---
Housewife	15	2.7	3	6.8	4	4.5	5	4.7	3	2.2	---	---
Nonwhite household heads	453	100.0	200	100.0	155	100.0	61	100.0	26	100.0	11	100.0
Employed	364	80.3	161	80.5	117	75.4	53	86.9	23	88.5	10	90.9
Professional, technical	8	1.8	1	0.5	2	1.3	2	3.3	2	7.7	1	9.1
Farmers and farm managers	130	28.7	68	34.0	36	23.2	13	21.3	9	34.6	4	36.4
Managers, officials, proprietors, except farm	6	1.3	---	---	3	1.9	2	3.3	---	---	1	9.1
Clerical workers	1	0.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	3.8	---	---
Sales workers	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Craftsmen, foremen	14	3.1	4	2.0	6	3.9	2	3.3	2	7.7	---	---
Operatives	26	5.7	4	2.0	12	7.7	8	13.1	---	---	2	18.2
Private house workers	11	2.4	6	3.0	3	1.9	1	1.6	1	3.8	---	---
Service workers, except private	14	3.1	2	1.0	3	5.2	2	3.3	2	7.7	---	---
Farm laborers and foremen	89	19.6	55	27.5	28	16.8	6	9.8	2	7.7	---	---
Laborers, except farm	65	14.3	21	10.5	21	13.5	17	27.9	4	15.4	2	18.2
Not employed	89	19.7	39	19.5	38	24.5	8	13.1	3	11.5	1	9.1
Unemployed	14	3.1	9	4.5	4	2.6	1	1.6	---	---	---	---
Retired	37	8.2	12	6.0	21	13.5	4	6.6	---	---	---	---
Disabled	29	6.4	12	6.0	11	7.1	3	4.9	2	7.7	1	9.1
Housewife	9	2.0	6	3.0	2	1.3	---	---	1	3.8	---	---

Table 54.--Average hours worked per week by head of household, by residence and by race, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Hours worked per week at nonfarm job	Place of residence					
	Total		Farm[1/]		Nonfarm	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
All heads with nonfarm jobs	520	-	46	-	474	-
Reporting hours worked	499	100.0	46	100.0	453	100.0
0-25 hours	17	3.4	2	4.3	15	3.3
26-35 hours	18	3.6	2	4.3	16	3.5
36-45 hours	246	49.3	26	56.5	220	48.6
46-55 hours	141	28.3	9	19.6	132	29.1
56-65 hours	46	9.2	6	13.0	40	8.8
66-75 hours	14	2.8	1	2.2	13	2.9
76 or more hours	8	1.6	-	-	8	1.8
Irregular hours	9	1.8	-	-	9	2.0
Not reporting	21	-	-	-	21	-
White heads with nonfarm jobs	286	-	29	-	257	-
Reporting hours worked	278	100.0	29	100.0	249	100.0
0-25 hours	4	1.4	1	3.4	3	1.2
26-35 hours	7	2.5	1	3.4	6	2.4
36-45 hours	134	48.2	14	48.3	120	48.2
46-55 hours	84	30.2	7	24.1	77	30.9
56-65 hours	29	10.4	5	17.2	24	9.6
66-75 hours	12	4.3	1	3.4	11	4.4
76 or more hours	7	2.5	-	-	7	2.8
Irregular hours	1	0.4	-	-	1	0.4
Not reporting	8	-	-	-	8	-
Nonwhite heads with nonfarm jobs	234	-	17	-	217	-
Reporting hours	221	100.0	17	100.0	204	100.0
0-25 hours	13	5.9	1	5.9	12	5.9
26-35 hours	11	5.0	1	5.9	10	4.9
36-45 hours	112	50.7	12	70.6	100	49.0
46-55 hours	57	25.8	2	11.8	55	27.0
56-65 hours	17	7.7	1	5.9	16	7.8
66-75 hours	2	0.9	-	-	2	1.0
76 or more hours	1	0.5	-	-	1	0.5
Irregular hours	8	3.7	-	-	8	4.0
Not reporting	13	-	-	-	13	-

1/ Excludes household heads whose major occupation was farm proprietor.

Table 55.--Age of heads of rural households whose major occupation was nonfarm, by extent of unemployment and other jobs held in last 5 years and by race, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Item	Total		Age of household head											
			Under 25		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65 and over	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Unemployed in last 5 years:														
All heads reporting	509	100.0	41	100.0	111	100.0	150	100.0	116	100.0	72	100.0	19	100.0
No	449	88.2	32	78.0	100	90.1	134	89.3	101	87.1	63	87.1	19	100.0
Yes	60	11.8	9	22.0	11	9.9	16	10.7	15	12.9	9	12.5	0	0.0
Not reporting	10	---	2	---	4	---	0	---	3	---	1	---	0	---
Not applicable[1]	483	---	11	---	27	---	78	---	98	---	104	---	165	---
How often employed:														
All heads reporting	58	100.0	10	100.0	11	100.0	14	100.0	15	100.0	8	100.0	---	---
Once	25	43.1	7	70.0	6	54.5	4	28.6	6	40.0	2	25.0	0	0.0
Twice	6	10.3	0	0.0	1	9.1	2	14.3	3	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Three	6	10.3	2	20.0	0	0.0	2	14.3	1	6.7	1	12.5	0	0.0
Over three	10	17.2	1	10.0	2	18.2	2	14.3	4	26.7	1	12.5	0	0.0
Seasonal	6	10.3	0	0.0	1	9.1	2	14.3	1	6.7	2	25.0	0	0.0
Other	5	8.6	0	0.0	1	9.1	2	14.3	0	0.0	2	25.0	0	0.0
Not reporting	12	---	1	---	4	---	2	---	3	---	2	---	0	---
How long unemployed:														
All heads reporting	56	100.0	9	100.0	10	100.0	15	100.0	15	100.0	7	100.0	---	---
Less than 1 month	8	14.3	4	44.4	2	20.0	0	0.0	2	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
1 to 4 months	18	32.1	3	33.3	4	40.0	5	33.3	5	33.3	1	14.3	0	0.0
5 to 8 months	9	16.1	1	11.1	3	30.0	3	20.0	2	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
9 to 12 months	8	14.3	1	11.1	1	10.0	3	20.0	2	13.3	1	14.3	0	0.0
Over 12 months	9	16.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	26.7	3	20.0	2	28.6	0	0.0
Seasonal	1	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0
Other	3	5.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.7	2	28.6	0	0.0
Not reporting	14	---	2	---	5	---	1	---	3	---	3	---	0	---
Unemployed in last 5 years:														
White heads reporting	281	100.0	23	100.0	65	100.0	76	100.0	69	100.0	38	100.0	10	100.0
No	252	89.7	17	73.9	63	96.9	70	92.1	59	85.5	33	86.8	10	100.0
Yes	29	10.3	6	26.1	2	3.1	6	7.9	10	14.5	5	13.2	0	0.0
Not reporting	4	---	2	---	1	---	0	---	1	---	0	---	0	---
Not applicable[1]	264	---	7	---	11	---	38	---	54	---	60	---	94	---
Nonwhite heads reporting	228	100.0	18	100.0	46	100.0	74	100.0	47	100.0	34	100.0	9	100.0
No	197	86.4	15	83.3	37	80.4	64	86.5	42	89.4	30	88.2	9	100.0
Yes	31	13.6	3	16.7	9	19.6	10	13.5	5	10.6	4	11.8	0	0.0
Not reporting	6	---	0	---	3	---	0	---	2	---	1	---	0	---
Not applicable[1]	219	---	4	---	16	---	40	---	44	---	44	---	71	---
Number of other jobs held in last 5 years:														
All heads reporting	497	100.0	41	100.0	111	100.0	150	100.0	116	100.0	72	100.0	19	100.0
None	333	67.0	18	43.9	67	60.3	109	72.6	79	68.3	58	80.5	15	78.9
1	94	18.9	13	31.7	20	18.0	28	18.6	22	18.9	8	11.1	3	15.8
2	44	8.8	6	14.6	14	12.6	8	5.4	13	11.5	2	2.8	1	5.3
3	13	2.6	1	2.4	4	3.6	4	2.7	1	0.9	3	4.2	---	---
4	8	1.6	1	2.4	6	5.5	1	0.7	---	---	---	---	---	---
5	4	0.8	2	4.8	---	5.3	---	---	1	---	1	1.4	---	---
6 or more	1	0.3	1	2.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Not reporting	22	---	2	---	4	---	1	---	6	---	5	---	4	---
Not applicable[1]	483	---	11	---	27	---	78	---	98	---	104	---	165	---
White heads reporting	279	100.0	23	100.0	65	100.0	76	100.0	69	100.0	38	100.0	10	100.0
None	181	64.8	9	39.2	36	55.4	54	71.0	46	66.6	31	81.6	7	70.0
1	56	20.1	7	30.4	13	20.0	16	21.0	14	20.2	4	10.5	2	20.0
2	30	10.8	4	17.5	11	16.9	5	6.5	8	11.6	1	2.6	1	10.0
3	6	2.5	1	4.3	2	3.0	1	1.3	1	1.4	1	2.6	---	---
4	4	1.6	1	4.3	3	4.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
5	2	0.9	1	4.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2.6	---	---
6 or more	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Not reporting	6	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	2	---
Not applicable[1]	264	---	7	---	11	---	38	---	54	---	60	---	94	---
Nonwhite heads reporting	218	100.0	18	100.0	46	100.0	74	100.0	47	100.0	34	100.0	9	100.0
None	152	69.7	8	44.4	31	67.3	55	74.3	33	70.2	27	79.4	8	88.8
1	38	17.4	6	33.3	7	15.2	12	16.2	8	17.0	4	11.7	1	11.2
2	14	6.4	2	11.1	3	6.5	3	4.0	5	10.6	1	2.9	---	---
3	7	3.2	---	---	2	4.3	3	4.0	---	---	2	5.8	---	---
4	4	1.8	---	---	3	6.5	1	1.3	---	---	---	---	---	---
5	2	0.9	1	5.5	---	---	---	---	1	2.1	---	---	---	---
6 or more	1	0.5	1	5.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Not reporting	16	---	1	---	2	---	1	---	5	---	4	---	2	---
Not applicable[1]	219	---	4	---	16	---	40	---	44	---	44	---	71	---

[1]/Heads whose major occupation was farming and heads who were not employed.

Table 56.--Interest of rural household heads and spouses in courses of special training, by household size-income class, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Item	Household size-income class											
	Total		Class 1		Class 2		Class 3		Class 4		Class 5	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Would take training:												
All heads reporting	969	100.0	239	100.0	237	100.0	160	100.0	157	100.0	176	100.0
No	472	48.7	99	41.4	122	51.5	76	47.5	79	50.3	96	54.5
Yes	497	51.3	140	58.6	115	48.5	84	52.5	78	49.7	80	45.5
Not reporting	16	---	4	---	2	---	3	---	3	---	4	---
Not applicable[1]	17	---	1	---	4	---	4	---	5	---	3	---
Type of training desired:												
All heads reporting	412	100.0	116	100.0	94	100.0	70	100.0	64	100.0	68	100.0
Professional, technical, etc.	33	8.0	6	5.2	3	3.2	4	5.7	7	10.9	13	19.1
Farmers and farm managers	8	1.9	3	2.6	1	1.1	2	2.9	1	1.6	1	1.5
Managers, officials, proprietors, except farm	5	1.2	---	---	---	---	1	1.4	1	1.6	3	4.4
Clerical workers	5	1.2	---	---	---	---	2	2.9	2	3.1	1	1.5
Sales workers	2	0.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	2.9
Craftsmen, foremen, etc.	253	61.4	60	51.7	69	73.4	46	65.7	40	62.5	38	55.9
Operatives, etc.	52	12.6	21	18.1	11	11.7	9	12.9	6	9.4	5	7.4
Private house workers	6	1.5	5	4.3	---	---	---	---	1	1.6	---	---
Service workers, except private	12	2.9	6	5.2	3	3.2	---	---	---	---	3	4.4
Farm laborers and foremen	3	0.7	2	1.7	---	---	---	---	1	1.6	---	---
Laborers, except farm	17	4.1	8	6.9	5	5.3	4	5.7	---	---	---	---
Housewife	1	0.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1.6	---	---
General education	15	3.6	5	4.3	2	2.1	2	2.9	4	6.3	2	2.9
Not reporting	85	---	24	---	21	---	14	---	14	---	12	---
Would take training:												
All spouses reporting	765	100.0	182	100.0	161	100.0	131	100.0	132	100.0	159	100.0
No	337	44.1	71	39.0	58	36.0	58	44.3	68	51.5	82	51.6
Yes	428	55.9	111	61.0	103	64.0	73	55.7	64	48.5	77	48.4
Not reporting	12	---	2	---	2	---	3	---	3	---	2	---
Not applicable[1]	19	---	2	---	9	---	4	---	2	---	2	---
Type training desired:												
All spouses reporting	350	100.0	92	100.0	81	100.0	59	100.0	56	100.0	62	100.0
Professional, technical, etc.	61	17.4	9	9.8	15	18.5	9	15.3	11	19.6	17	27.4
Farmers and farm managers	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Managers, officials, proprietors, except farm	4	1.1	---	---	---	---	1	1.7	---	---	3	4.8
Clerical workers	67	19.1	6	6.5	8	9.9	16	27.1	16	28.6	21	33.9
Sales workers	2	0.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	3.2
Craftsmen, foremen, etc.	15	4.3	1	1.1	2	2.5	4	6.8	3	5.4	5	8.1
Operatives, etc.	97	27.7	34	37.0	37	45.7	12	20.3	11	19.6	3	4.8
Private house workers	20	5.7	12	13.0	5	6.2	3	5.1	---	---	---	---
Service workers, except private	52	14.9	20	21.7	9	11.1	9	15.3	9	16.1	5	8.1
Farm laborers and foremen	23	6.6	8	8.7	4	4.9	1	1.7	4	7.1	6	9.7
Laborers, except farm	9	2.6	2	2.2	1	1.2	4	6.8	2	3.6	---	---
Not reporting	78	---	19	---	22	---	14	---	8	---	15	---

[1]/Currently enrolled in training.

Table 57.--Interest of rural household heads and spouses in courses of special training, by race, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Item	Total		White		Nonwhite	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Household heads:						
Reporting on willingness to train	969	100.0	529	100.0	440	100.0
No.	472	48.7	304	57.5	168	38.2
Yes	497	51.3	225	42.5	272	61.8
Now training.	17	---	10	---	7	---
Not reporting	16	---	10	---	6	---
Type training head desires:						
Reporting type of training desired.	412	100.0	189	100.0	223	100.0
Professional, technical, etc.	33	8.0	23	12.2	10	4.5
Farmers and farm managers	8	1.9	4	2.1	4	1.8
Managers, officials, proprietors, except farm	5	1.2	5	2.6	---	---
Clerical workers.	5	1.2	5	2.6	---	---
Sales workers	2	0.5	2	1.1	---	---
Craftsmen, foremen, etc.	253	61.4	110	58.2	143	64.1
Operatives, etc.	52	12.6	20	10.6	32	14.3
Private house workers	6	1.5	---	---	6	2.7
Service workers, except private	12	2.9	4	2.1	8	3.6
Farm laborers and foremen	3	0.7	2	1.1	1	0.4
Laborers, except farm	17	4.1	7	3.7	10	4.5
Housewife	1	0.2	1	0.5	---	---
General education	15	3.6	6	3.2	9	4.0
Not reporting	84	---	35	---	49	---
Spouses:						
Reporting on willingness to train	765	100.0	441	100.0	324	100.0
No.	337	44.1	235	53.3	102	31.5
Yes	428	55.9	206	46.7	222	68.5
Now training.	19	---	5	---	14	---
Not reporting	12	---	6	---	6	---
Type training spouse desires:						
Reporting type of training desired.	350	100.0	166	100.0	184	100.0
Professional, technical, etc.	61	17.4	39	23.5	22	12.0
Farmers and farm managers	---	---	---	---	---	---
Managers, officials, proprietors, except farm	4	1.1	4	2.4	---	---
Clerical workers.	67	19.1	53	31.9	14	7.6
Sales workers	2	0.6	2	1.2	---	---
Craftsmen, foremen, etc.	15	4.3	12	7.2	3	1.6
Operatives, etc.	97	27.7	19	11.4	78	42.4
Private house workers	20	5.7	---	---	20	10.9
Service workers, except private	52	14.9	22	13.3	30	16.3
Farm laborers and foremen.	23	6.6	12	7.2	11	6.0
Laborers, except farm	9	2.6	3	1.8	6	3.3
Not reporting	78	---	40	---	38	---

Table 58.--Job and geographic mobility potential for heads of rural households, by household size-income class, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Item	Household size-income class											
	Total		Class 1		Class 2		Class 3		Class 4		Class 5	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Would head change to higher paying job if he could continue to live in community?												
Reporting	927	100.0	242	100.0	243	100.0	167	100.0	163	100.0	112	100.0
No	426	45.6	98	40.5	116	47.7	77	46.1	83	50.9	52	46.4
Yes	501	54.4	144	59.5	127	52.3	90	53.9	80	49.1	60	53.6
Not reporting	4	---	2	---	0	---	0	---	2	---	0	---
Not applicable[1/]	71	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	0	71	---
How much must the job pay weekly?												
Reporting	502	100.0	144	100.0	127	100.0	89	100.0	81	100.0	61	100.0
Less than $30	9	1.8	9	6.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
$30-$39	29	5.8	20	13.9	8	6.3	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
$40-$49	62	12.4	33	22.9	20	15.7	5	5.6	3	3.7	1	1.6
$50-$59	87	17.3	43	29.9	28	22.0	10	11.2	5	6.2	1	1.6
$60-$69	61	12.2	20	13.9	22	17.3	13	14.6	6	7.4	0	0.0
$70-$79	71	14.1	14	9.7	22	17.3	21	23.6	11	13.6	3	4.9
$80-$89	41	8.2	1	0.7	15	11.8	8	9.0	7	8.6	10	16.4
$90-$99	23	4.6	1	0.7	4	3.1	7	7.9	6	7.4	5	8.2
$100 or more	119	23.7	3	2.1	8	6.3	24	27.0	43	53.1	41	67.2
Not reporting	4	---	2	---	0	---	1	---	1	---	0	---
How far will he commute?												
Reporting	500	100.0	142	100.0	127	100.0	90	100.0	80	100.0	61	100.0
Less than 5 miles	25	5.0	14	9.9	5	3.9	3	3.3	2	2.5	1	1.6
5-10 miles	72	14.4	29	20.4	18	14.2	13	14.4	9	11.3	3	4.9
10-14 miles	79	15.8	29	20.4	18	14.2	13	14.4	11	13.8	8	13.1
15-19 miles	99	19.8	29	20.4	28	22.0	13	14.4	13	16.3	16	26.2
20-29 miles	112	22.4	24	16.9	33	26.0	22	24.4	22	27.5	11	18.0
30-39 miles	53	10.6	10	7.0	14	11.0	13	14.4	8	10.0	8	13.1
40-49 miles	28	5.6	3	2.1	4	3.1	8	8.9	8	10.0	5	8.2
50 miles or more	32	6.4	4	2.8	7	5.5	5	5.6	7	8.8	9	14.8
Not reporting	6	---	4	---	0	---	0	---	2	---	0	---
Would head move a distance of 50 miles if he could find better employment there?												
Reporting	927	100.0	242	100.0	243	100.0	166	100.0	164	100.0	112	100.0
No	661	71.3	147	60.7	170	70.0	119	71.7	132	81.1	92	82.1
Yes	266	28.7	95	39.3	73	30.0	47	28.3	31	18.9	20	17.9
Not reporting	4	---	2	---	0	---	1	---	1	---	0	---
Not applicable[1/]	71	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	71	---
How much must the job pay weekly?												
Reporting	265	100.0	94	100.0	73	100.0	47	100.0	31	100.0	20	100.0
Less than $30	1	0.4	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
$30-$39	7	2.6	8	6.4	1	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
$40-$49	16	6.0	12	12.8	4	5.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
$50-$59	31	11.7	19	20.2	9	12.3	2	4.3	1	3.2	0	0.0
$60-$69	35	13.2	22	23.4	9	12.3	2	4.3	2	6.5	0	0.0
$70-$79	41	15.5	11	11.7	22	30.1	6	12.8	2	6.5	0	0.0
$80-$89	37	14.0	11	11.7	9	12.3	12	25.5	5	16.1	0	0.0
$90-$99	10	3.8	1	1.1	5	6.8	3	6.4	1	3.2	0	0.0
$100 or more	87	32.8	11	11.7	14	19.2	22	46.8	20	64.5	20	100.0
Not reporting	5	---	3	---	0	---	1	---	1	---	0	---
Would head move a distance of 200 miles to get a better paying job?												
Reporting	925	100.0	242	100.0	241	100.0	166	100.0	164	100.0	112	100.0
No	766	82.8	194	80.2	202	83.8	134	80.7	137	83.5	99	88.4
Yes	159	17.2	48	19.8	39	16.2	32	19.3	27	16.5	13	11.6
Not reporting	6	---	2	---	2	---	1	---	1	---	0	---
Not applicable[1/]	71	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	71	---
Kind of job head prefers:												
Reporting	870	100.0	231	100 0	219	100.0	156	100.0	158	100.0	106	100.0
Low income, high job security	745	85.6	214	92.6	194	88.6	130	83.3	128	81.0	79	74.5
Medium income, fair job security	62	7.1	14	6.1	15	6.8	13	8.3	15	9.5	5	4.7
High income, low job security	63	7.2	3	1.3	10	4.6	13	8.3	15	9.5	22	20.8
Not reporting	61	---	13	---	24	---	11	---	7	---	6	---
Not applicable[1/]	71	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	71	---

[1/] Questions on job and geographic mobility were not asked of heads of households with total family incomes of $10,000 or more.

Table 59.--Job and geographic mobility potential for heads of rural households by race, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966

Item	Total		White		Nonwhite	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Would head change to a higher paying job if he could continue to live in the community?						
Reporting	927	100.0	470	100.0	449	100.0
No	426	46.0	260	54.4	166	37.0
Yes	501	54.0	218	45.6	283	63.0
Not reporting	4	-	2	-	2	-
Not applicable 1/	71	-	69	-	2	-
How much must the job pay weekly?						
Reporting	502	100.0	219	100.0	283	100.0
Less than $30	9	1.8	-	-	9	3.2
$30-$39	29	5.8	2	0.9	27	9.5
$40-$49	62	12.4	12	5.5	50	17.7
$50-$59	87	17.3	14	6.4	73	25.8
$60-$69	61	12.2	18	8.2	43	15.2
$70-$79	71	14.1	24	11.0	47	16.6
$80-$89	41	8.2	27	12.3	14	4.9
$90-$99	23	4.6	20	9.1	3	1.1
$100 or more	119	23.7	102	46.6	17	6.0
Not reporting	4	-	2	-	2	-
How far will he commute?						
Reporting	500	100.0	218	100.0	282	100.0
Less than 5 miles	25	5.0	4	1.8	21	7.4
5-10 miles	72	14.4	23	10.6	49	17.4
10-14 miles	79	15.8	39	17.9	40	14.2
15-19 miles	99	19.8	43	19.7	56	19.9
20-29 miles	112	22.4	46	21.1	66	23.4
30-39 miles	53	10.6	27	12.4	26	9.2
40-49 miles	28	5.6	17	7.8	11	3.9
50 miles or more	32	6.4	19	8.7	13	4.6
Not reporting	6	-	3	-	3	-

Continued--

Table 59.--Job and geographic mobility potential for heads of rural households, by race, Northeast Coastal Plain of South Carolina, 1966--continued

Item	Total		White		Nonwhite	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Would head move a distance of 50 miles if he could find better employment there?						
Reporting	927	100.0	478	100.0	449	100.0
No	661	71.3	381	79.7	280	62.4
Yes	266	28.7	97	20.3	169	37.6
Not reporting	4	-	2	-	2	-
How much must the job pay weekly?						
Reporting	265	100.0	97	100.0	168	100.0
Less than $30	1	0.4	-	-	1	0.6
$30-$39	7	2.6	-	-	7	4.2
$40-$49	16	6.0	2	2.1	14	8.3
$50-$59	31	11.7	5	5.2	26	15.5
$60-$69	35	13.2	5	5.2	30	17.9
$70-$79	41	15.5	10	10.3	31	18.5
$80-$89	37	14.0	10	10.3	27	16.1
$90-$99	10	3.8	2	2.1	8	4.8
$100 or more	87	32.8	63	64.9	24	14.3
Not reporting	5	-	2	-	3	-
Would head move a distance of 200 miles to get a better paying job?						
Reporting	925	100.0	477	100.0	448	100.0
No	766	82.8	409	85.7	357	79.7
Yes	159	17.2	68	14.3	91	20.3
Not reporting	6	-	3	-	3	-
Kind of job head prefers:						
Reporting	870	100.0	443	100.0	427	100.0
Low income, high job security	745	85.6	361	81.5	384	89.9
Medium income, fair job security	62	7.1	31	7.0	31	7.3
High income, low job security	63	7.2	51	11.5	12	2.8
Not reporting	61	-	37	-	24	-

1/ Questions on job and geographic mobility were not asked of heads of households with total family incomes of $10,000 or more.

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